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The Mercury.

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Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with more than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—local, state, local and general news, editorial, fiction, local and general news, and selected miscellany and valuable material for the household. It is published every day, except on Sundays, and is a very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE NEWPORT SOCIAL INDEX

The Newport Social Index, which is the only complete directory of society in Newport and vicinity, has made its appearance for 1919, its stationed at Newport is a very valuable work, containing the names and addresses of all members of society and prominent cottagers in Newport, Middletown, Jamestown, Portsmouth and Narragansett Pier, with their summer and winter addresses, clubs, etc. There is also a section of the book devoted to the officers of the leading clubs in Newport. A complete list of the Army and Navy officers, with their ladies, stationed at Newport is a very valuable feature.

The Newport Social Index is the most attractive book mechanically ever turned out in Newport. The entire printing was done at the Mercury office, the stock being the highest priced dull finished book paper, and the pages being interleaved with a high quality bond paper for memoranda. The illustrations are of prominent villas in the summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry B. Dawley received a number of their friends at their new home on Pelham street on Thursday evening, the occasion being the twenty-ninth anniversary of their marriage and also a sort of housewarming for their new house. There were representatives of the many societies and organizations to which Mr. and Mrs. Dawley belong, and in most of which they hold prominent offices. Refreshments were served and there was instrumental and vocal music. Dancing was enjoyed by the younger people. Mr. and Mrs. Dawley were the recipients of a number of tokens of esteem from their friends and associates.

Mr. William C. Schoentzler of this city, who was recently discharged after many months of overseas service, during the last of which he was in the Army of Occupation, has gone to Los Angeles, where he will be the assistant art director of one of the large film companies. Mr. Schoentzler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schoentzler.

Newport has had another strike this week, this time among the drivers of the coal delivery wagons. The men have asked for an increase of two dollars a week, which they claim was promised them, but the employers claim that the men are now being paid higher wages than prevail in other cities.

Bids have been opened for many repairs to the public school buildings during the summer vacation, but the proposed cost of installing new boilers in the Rogers High School was found to be so far in excess of the amount of money available that that contract was not awarded.

Congressman Clark Burdick has nominated for admission to West Point a Newport boy—Henry Charles Carey Koehne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Koehne, Jr. He is well known in Newport and was graduated from the Rogers High School last month.

Admiral William S. Sims of Newport and Admiral Benson of Washington are to be given the permanent rank of full Admiral for life. Newport will rejoice at the distinction, which is merely the acknowledgment of merit.

Mr. Duncan A. Hazard has been elected an incorporator of the Savings Bank of Newport.

WELCOME TO SERVICE MEN

In spite of the heavy downpour of rain which continued all day Wednesday with scarcely a break, Newport's welcome to her returned sailors and soldiers was a notable one. On account of the weather, the spectacular feature of the day, which was to have been the parade, had to be omitted, but the men did not mind this and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the day at the Beach.

It had been planned to have the men make a short street parade, starting from Equality Park, but the committee early decided that the rain was too heavy to permit this. Many of the men gathered at the City Hall, where wreaths were placed on the memorial tablet on the lawn, and prayer was offered. Cars were then in readiness to take the men to the Beach and they were soon filled while others who were unable to attend the brief exercises at the tablet, went to the Beach in any manner that suited them. Many persons had hoped to see the returned soldiers on parade, but this was found to be impossible.

Soon after the party had arrived at the Beach, dinner was served by the Beach management, the menu being an excellent one and the gift of the Beach Association to the returned men. At the head table were seated state and city officers and members of the general committee, including Governor Beekman, Mayor Mahoney, Congressman Burdick, Senator Levy, and others. After the dinner was finished the party adjourned to the Convention Hall, where addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Mahoney, Governor Beekman and Congressman Burdick. A number of boxing matches were then put on, the feature being the appearance of Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion of the United States, who caused his opponent to throw up the sponge after the third round.

There was plenty of amusement for the men during the afternoon and evening, the Victory Dance being the attraction in the dance hall, while vaudeville turns were presented in the Convention Hall. There were enough persons present to keep both rooms well filled at all times.

The returned veterans turned out in large numbers for the welcome festivities, and there was also a goodly number of yeomen present, who seemed to enjoy the dinner and the consequent festivities as much as did the men. The success of the affair was entirely due to the untiring efforts of the general committee, headed by Mayor Mahoney, and the finance committee, headed by Mr. Harry A. Titus. In his address after the dinner, Governor Beekman made a hit by his declaration that he intended to have the next Legislature pass a resolution making a bonus for all the people who had been in the service during the war.

Judge Doran has granted the petition for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Oak Street Bakery, pending a hearing on the merits of a petition brought by Francis J. Goldie, a member of the firm of Goldie & Elgar, proprietors of the bakery, in which he asks for an accounting and for an injunction restraining his partner from encumbering the business or in any way disposing of it. The petitioner claims that he has been in charge of the outside portion of the business, while his partner had had charge of the inside, and that although a large business had been done he has received no share of the profits. A hearing will be given in Providence on Aug. 6.

There was an animated discussion at the Newport Forum on Monday evening between Andre Courland, editor of the Workers' World, and Rev. J. H. Deming, rector of St. George's Church, following an address by the former on conditions in Russia. Mr. Deming took exceptions to some of the conclusions drawn by the speaker and urged the audience to refrain from Bolshevik tendencies, while commending the work of the labor unions in this country in securing better conditions for the workers. The president of the Forum is now trying to arrange a joint debate between the two.

Owing to a minor accident to the steamer Priscilla in New York a few days ago, there have been but three boats on the run between Fall River and New York, as the company has no spare boat when the double service is on. If conditions had continued as they were a few years ago, the company would have been building new steamers long ago. The Commonwealth was the last to go into service and as far as known there is no likelihood of a new steamer being built in the near future.

HEAVY PRECIPITATION

The weather of the past week has been such as to satisfy everybody's aspirations for rain for a long time to come. The water has come down in torrents for a large part of the time, interfering with all out-of-door activities and seriously handicapping the work of the farmers, who were anxious to get in their hay crops. The total rainfall this month promises to break all records for many years, and the ponds and streams show a marked contrast to this time last year when a serious water famine threatened the city with formidable consequences.

The rain has freshened up the grass and foliage wonderfully, and all vegetation is now looking fine. Whether it has caused root crops to rot is an open question, but on well drained land it is probable that no harm has been done. On boggy land there have doubtless been some losses. In spite of the heavy precipitation throughout the month, the water has not penetrated into the ground for a very great depth in ordinary cases.

All out-of-door amusement enterprises have suffered severely from the inclement weather. The Beach management was very fortunate in having a pleasant day last Sunday, in contrast to some other resorts, where the rain came down in torrents throughout the day. The weather bureau promises us a spell of pleasant weather, which will be much appreciated if it comes.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

The sale of tickets for the dinner by the Young Men's Republican Club closed on Friday night, and it was expected that when the number was checked up there would be reservations for about 1,000 persons. All the arrangements have been made for the affair, which will take place at the Beach on Monday evening, Aug. 4th. The principal speaker will be Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is coming to Newport especially for this occasion. With Mrs. Roosevelt, he will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman while in the city.

The dinner will be served by the Beach management in the large restaurant, and the menu will be an excellent one. Following the dinner, there will be speeches, and dancing may be enjoyed later. It is the intention of the officers of the club to make this the greatest affair in the history of the organization.

The old Mayer residence on Washington street, which has been owned for a number of years by Mr. Frederic Cunningham of Boston, has been purchased by Mr. Thomas B. Connolly. This is a valuable piece of property, and located in the most desirable section of the Point district. Mr. Cunningham has sometimes occupied it with his family during the summer months and sometimes it has been rented.

Advertisements for men on the Coddington Point and Gould Island jobs in the Boston papers have brought a number of men to Newport looking for work, but for some reason the contractor does not seem disposed to take them on at present. Some of the applicants have been practically stranded here, having only enough money to bring them to Newport.

Mr. R. Wallace Peckham of Middletown will return to France in a few days, to continue his work in the Y. M. C. A., which has been largely the teaching of American sports to the French youths. He finds that the French are beginning to take kindly to basketball, and it may soon become one of the popular sports in France. Mrs. Peckham will accompany him on the trip abroad.

Representative Clark Burdick of this city had an unusual honor conferred upon him, for a new member of the House, this week when he was called to the Speaker's chair to preside in the temporary absence of Speaker Gillette. Mr. Burdick has had a wide experience in parliamentary practice and made good in the Speaker's chair.

The survivors of the Ninth Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers came to Newport on Friday and had their annual reunion and dinner at the Beach. Mr. Jere I. Greene of this city is a member of this organization.

Congressman Clark Burdick has been in the city this week, having made a special trip to attend the reception to the returned veterans at the Beach on Wednesday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the committee appointed some time ago to consider the condition of the Ann street pier reported that it was in an unsafe condition and should be closed to the public. The committee had made a careful study of the situation and found that the condition of the pier was due to its use by the government during the war when it was used by the Navy department without permission by the city. The attention of Captain Campbell had been called to the matter and he had endeavored to have an officer come here from Boston to look into it with the committee. Although this had not been done, a report from the Boston office stated that the pier was in a weakened condition when taken over by the Navy and that the government should not be held responsible for anything more than ordinary depreciation, suggesting the sum of \$20 a month rental during the time that the Navy used it. Inasmuch as the pier will have to be rebuilt, the committee did not think this an adequate amount. The board decided to continue the committee to take such action as they may deem advisable.

The other business to come before the meeting was principally routine, there being many applications for various forms of licenses, most of which were granted. A petition for a swinging pipe over the sidewalk to serve a gasoline stand on West Broadway was held for further investigation, the board being opposed to the granting of many of these permits.

THE 1919 DIRECTORY

The Sampson & Murdock Co. of Boston, who have published the Newport City Directory for many years, have brought out the 1919 edition, which is as complete and accurate as its predecessors. This corporation prides themselves on the care and accuracy of their canvass of the city, sending their men back here after the general canvass to clear up doubtful items and the odds and ends that always hang over. In this manner they make every effort to have the Directory accurate and up to date.

The Newport Directory this year follows the same general lines as in previous years, the feature adopted last year of including the name of the wife being continued. There are more than 10,000 changes in the 1919 directory, there having been over 2,800 names erased and over 2,500 added, leaving a small net loss, presumably due to the reduction in the Army and Navy forces here. The book contains all the usual departmental, and is of course a very useful volume to have at hand, being invaluable for all business houses.

AMERICAN LEGION

Newport Post, No. 7, of the American Legion, held an important meeting on Thursday evening, when permanent officers were elected and steps taken to secure a home for the organization. A vote of thanks was adopted to the individuals and organizations who made possible the Welcome Home celebration on Wednesday, and other business was transacted.

The officers of the Post are as follows:

Post Commander—William P. Sheffield, Jr.
Post Vice Commander—James P. Lawless.
Post Adjutant—John Halpin.
Post Historian—Emil E. Jemall.
Post Chaplain—W. A. Nichols, Naval Torpedo Station.
Sergeant at Arms—Chief Master at Arms Peter Boylan.
War Risk Insurance Officer—W. Norman Sayer.
Finance Officer—Alfred Bernstein.

JOSIAH K. PITMAN

Mr. Josiah K. Pitman, a well known resident of Newport, died at his home on Cranston avenue on Tuesday, his death coming within a few minutes after an apoplectic shock. Although he had been totally blind for a number of years, his general health had been reasonably good and his death was entirely unexpected. He was a trained bookkeeper, and was employed in that capacity by the late Thomas Gladding for a number of years. He is survived by two sisters—Miss Sarah Pitman and Miss Elizabeth E. Pitman.

The Savings banks of the State show from year to year a constant increase in assets. This year the total is \$108,973,021.48. Last year the amount was \$101,139,635.35 and in 1917 it was \$90,658,231.40. The State banks and National banks also show an increase.

GEORGE W. BACHELLER

Mr. George W. Bachelier, one of the oldest and best known residents of the Point section of the city, died at his home on Willow street on Tuesday after a long period of ill health. He was a brother of Mr. Joshua B. Bachelier, and of the late William S., Henry C., and John W. Bachelier. He was an upholsterer by trade, and was regarded as a capable and efficient worker in his line. He is survived by one daughter and five sons—Miss Annie B. Bachelier, and Messrs. William P., Charles E., George W., Frederick S., and Arthur P. Bachelier. His wife died about two years ago.

There is probably no truth in the report that the people of Newport are collecting a fund to present a loving cup to the Honorable Josephus as a token of his many kindnesses.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Court of Probate.—At the session of the Court of Probate held on Monday, July 21, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Isaac Barker. Petition of F. Eugene Barker, administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. for authority to sell at private sale 130 shares of the Providence Gas Company, was granted.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. Petition of P. Eugene Barker, as guardian, for authority to sell at private sale 130 shares of the Providence Gas Company, was granted. Shares not to be sold for less than \$49.00.

Estate of Susan A. Anthony. Petition of Charles H. Koehne, Jr., administrator, for license to sell nine acres of land with dwelling house on the East Main Road, granted. Sale to be made at public auction, after notice for four successive weeks, and administrator required to give bond in the sum of \$3500.00, with Mary E. Koehne and Mary F. Koehne, as sureties, to duly apply and account for proceeds of sale.

Estate of Juliette Schwartz. Petition of Eugene E. Schwartz to be appointed guardian granted after hearing. Dr. A. Chase Sanford testified that Juliette Schwartz was of unsound mind and incapable of properly managing her affairs, and that there was no indication of any improvement in her mental condition. Guardian was required to give bond in the sum of \$500.00, with Michael M. Van Beuren as surety and Edward E. Peckham was appointed appraiser.

Estate of William T. Coggeshall. A hearing was had on the petition of Robert W. Smith, as overseer of the poor to appoint Lewis L. Simmons guardian. The appointment was opposed by Judge Robert M. Franklin, acting as counsel for William T. Coggeshall and his daughter, Susan Goss. Judge Franklin contended that the daughter should be appointed, and if she was not acceptable, then he asked to be appointed himself. Frank F. Nolan, who appeared for the overseer of the poor, urged the appointment of Lewis L. Simmons, as an disinterested person and a man who had shown conspicuous ability in the management of estates. It was decided to appoint Lewis L. Simmons and he was required to give bond in the sum of \$3,500 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore as surety.

Estate of Albert T. Barker. Petition of Albert T. Barker and others, to appoint Fannie R. Barker, administratrix, was continued to the third Monday in August and notice ordered to be given of its pendency.

In Town Council.—The petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to erect fourteen poles on the south side of Forest Avenue and string wires thereon, in order to furnish electric light, was granted. The poles are to be located subject to the approval of Councilman John H. Spooner.

A petition was received from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, asking for permission to trim trees wherever required to clear its line on the West Main Road. This petition was also granted.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:
—For highway work and material: The Alden Spence's Sons Company, 16,421 gallons of asphalt road oil, \$1,064.24; Peckham Brothers Company for applying oil, \$352.55; for crushed stone furnished District No. 1, \$23.19; crushed stone and work on Wyatt Road, \$340.18; crushed stone and work in District No. 3, \$29.64; for carting sand, by John H. Spooner, \$77.00; Fillmore Coggeshall, \$9.10; John F. Chase, \$14.00; Manuel F. Almeida, \$11.20; Arthur G. Sisson, \$60.00; Lincoln H. Sisson, \$72.63; Robert W. Smith, carting sand and applying oil, \$99.25.

Other accounts were allowed as follows: Pinniger & Manchester Company, coal and wood, \$17.25; Mercury Publishing Company, printed notices for assessors, \$5.50; Edward S. Peckham, coal for heating office of town clerk, \$14.61; the City of Newport, assisting in extinguishing fire at the estate of Jordan L. Mott and wife, \$150; also fire in hay stack near Beach avenue, \$50.00; Arthur C. Brigham, services as janitor at town hall, \$5.00; Frederick M. Bertram, services as police constable at Easton's Beach for 33 days, \$198.00; Fred P. Webber, services as member of Public School Committee, \$25.00; Mary E. Manchester, clerical assistance in office of town clerk for five weeks, \$40.00; T. T. Pitman Corporation, advertising tax notice bids for

cometary work and notice of public hearing on petition of Frederick D. Hoyt for license to give theatrical exhibitions, \$36.50; Newport Hospital, for care and treatment of William, Louis and George Cardozo, \$58.60; treatment of James Betty, \$27.00; Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall, \$2.00; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$17.50; total ordered paid, \$2,807.84.

Mr. and Mrs. George Klapthor are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Klapthor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Curtis Barker of Turner's Lane.

Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren of Sunnyfield Farm, has been appointed chairman of the Rhode Island branch of the Women's party, by Miss Alice Paul, who is chairman of the National Women's party.

The Newport County Farm Bureau gave a demonstration of caponizing at the farm of Mr. Charles A. Sherman on Mitchell's Lane on Tuesday. County Agent Sumner D. Hollis was in charge of the meeting.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church held its annual picnic on Tuesday at Bethshan-in-the-Woods. It was to have been held on Thursday of last week, but was postponed on account of the weather.

Mr. Michael J. Barrett of Newport has recently purchased the cottage on Paradise avenue of Mrs. Charles J. Schwartz of Providence, but formerly of this town. After some improvements have been made Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will reside there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham entertained a large number of friends and relatives on Monday evening, who gathered to hear an informal talk by Mr. Reuben Wallace Peckham upon his experiences in France during the past year, where he has been engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work. Mr. Peckham exhibited many curios, which he explained, among them being cooking utensils, helmets and money, and a vote of thanks for the interesting evening was given him. Mrs. Joseph Peckham served refreshments.

Mr. George H. Baldwin, a graduate of the Rhode Island State College in 1915, has been appointed manager of the Farmer's Exchange and will open the office soon. Mr. Baldwin will take up definite duties soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peckham have as guest for the summer, Mrs. Peckham's sister, Miss Elsie Cummings of Fall River.

About \$100 was cleared at the recent lawn party given by the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart of Wapping Road, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Cranford T. Hart and daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. Hart's mother, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, who motored there from Waterbury, Vt., a distance of 295 miles. Mr. Hart is principal of a school there. His sister, Miss Lizzie Clarke Hart, was given a surprise party in honor of her sixteenth birthday. Games were played and refreshments were served. Miss Hart received many beautiful presents.

Mr. William I. Sherman recently lost a valuable cow, for which he had just paid \$225. It was a thoroughbred Holstein cow, and was giving 30 quarts of milk daily.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and two sons and Mrs. Annie H. Carter motored to Pomfret, Conn., recently, where they were guests of Mrs. Carter's nephew, Mr. Walter Brown, and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. Benjamin Brown, formerly of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen and family have removed their household goods from the cottage belonging to Mr. Isaac Chase, on East Main Road, and will reside on Van Zandt Avenue, Newport.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert W. Downing gave an informal tea recently, in honor of Rev. Mr. Downing's daughter, Mrs. Mina Crocker of Washington, D. C. About 17 guests were present.

Mr. John T. Gardner, who has been confined to his room by illness for many months, was able to take a short ride recently.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Manchester of Saylesville have returned to their home after a visit with Dr. Manchester's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Manchester, of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. David Simmons and child have recently moved into the cottage on West Main Road, which Mr. Bradford Norman purchased of the Peleg Coggeshall heirs.

Mrs. Byron Randall has concluded her visit with her sister, Miss Fannie T. Clark, and is now guest of her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Randall, of Woonsocket. After a brief visit there, she will return to her home in Clayville, N. Y.

Master Russell Southwick, who has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, has returned to his home in Bristol, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. James Riley and family have removed their household goods from their cottage on Ferry Neck, and will reside in Newport.

Mrs. Eugene Darling of Philadelphia is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman and Col. and Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman.

The Newtown station of the Newport and Providence Railroad, has received a coat of paint and other improvements.

REDUCE RAVAGES OF CUCUMBER BEETLES

Many Farm Crops Are Attacked by Injurious Insect.

It is by far most common and destructive Cucurbit Pest Farmer and Gardener Have to Fight
—Larva is Small Worm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Garden gumption" will do more to reduce the ravages of the striped cucumber beetle than open warfare methods. In other words, prevention is again more effective than cure.

Cucumber, watermelon, squash, cantaloupe, beans, peas and other crops are attacked by the cucumber beetle. It damages crops in all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and is nearly always present in the gardens and on the farms of this area. It is by far the most common and most destructive cucurbit pest the farmer and gardener have to fight.

This insect is destructive in two stages of its life—the larva or "worm" stage and the beetle stage. The larva is a small threadlike white worm with dark-brown head and tail, which works underground and tunnels the roots and stems of the plants. It is by no means as destructive as the beetle.

The beetle has a black and yellow striped back when its wings are folded, a black abdomen, and yellow neck and legs. It eats the leaves and stems of plants and later gnaws the rinds of the fruits and renders them unmarketable.

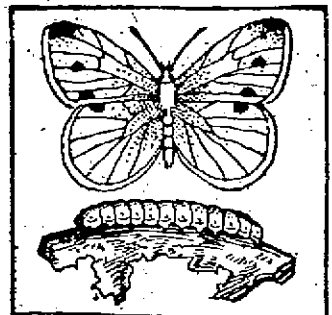
The principal injury is done by last year's beetles that have wintered in the trash left in gardens and fields and in dense weeds along ditch banks and river bottoms. These beetles devour the tender stems and leaflets of plants not yet fairly started. The beetles are also carriers of some plant diseases.

There is no specific remedy for the striped cucumber beetle. Spraying will destroy the beetles when they occur in moderate numbers, but is not effective against large numbers. Since the larvae live in the roots and stems, principally underground, spraying will not get them. Hence preventive measures must be practiced.

GET RID OF CABBAGE WORMS

Good Plan is to Spray With Arsenate of Lead, Four Pounds to Fifty Gallons of Water.

The illustration shows the common white cabbage butterfly, which nearly everybody calls a "miller." (The sketch is larger than natural size.) The butterfly lays eggs which hatch out green cabbage-worms that are about an inch long. Where only a few cabbage plants are grown hand picking will get rid of the worms. Also, dusting the plants with pyrethrum or hellebore is a good remedy. Some growers dust with hydrated lime or dry road dust. A good remedy



Cabbage Butterfly, Better Known as a "Miller."

Is to spray with arsenate of lead, four pounds to fifty gallons of water. When heads form, use pyrethrum or hellebore.—Farm Journal.

FEED ABUNDANCE OF GREENS

Where Chickens Are Confined to Bare Yards it is Important They Have Ample Supply.

Where one has shady yards or can give the hens range where they can seek shade and have mellow earth to wallow in there need be no serious thought of green food, but where the hens are confined in bare yards it is quite important that they have an ample supply. For feed a very little scratch feed and a large measure of greens will make a morning feed. Dry mash can be kept before them and this should contain a fair supply of meat and bone. Before going to roost the hens should have another and more liberal feeding of grain.

HOW TO CARRY FOWLS RIGHT

Proper Way is to Hold Them Under Arm, With Head Toward Back, Hand Thrusting Legs.

Fowls should never be carried by the legs with the head hanging downward, for they are as likely to suffer from such treatment as a person is. The proper way is to hold them under the arm, with the head toward your back, the hand grasping their legs and an arm pressing the bird snugly to your body. In this way the hen retains an upright position, and the wings are kept from flapping and the bird is perfectly comfortable, no matter how far she may be carried.

Keeping Silver Bright.
When the silverware has become badly tarnished put it in an aluminum dish, cover with water and boil for a short time, and it will come out bright and clean. The aluminum dish will be slightly discolored after this process, but it may be easily cleaned.

POULTRY FACTS

FARM FLOCKS IN CONTESTS

Demonstration to Show How Proper Management Will Increase Egg Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Something different in egg-laying contests is being carried on in Missouri this year. Instead of a few selected fowls competing under the care of experts, whole flocks of hens on the home farm and under the care of their owners are matched against similar flocks in all parts of the state. This is not only a contest to see which hens can lay the most eggs,



Flock of Young White Leghorns.

the extension specialists say, but is also a demonstration to show how proper management will increase the egg production and profits of the farm flock.

The plan is to have one poultry keeper in each community of the various counties enter the contest. The contestants agree to care for their entire poultry flock as nearly as possible according to directions furnished by the poultry-extension workers through the office of the farm bureau. At the end of each month each contestant is to report expenses and income from his flock for the month. This plan will stimulate better methods of poultry management by demonstrating on a typical farm in the neighborhood the results which can be secured by proper care of the flock.

According to reports of the extension workers, 37 farm flocks are entered in the contest, with an average of 155 hens to the farm. In February the hens in the contest averaged 31 eggs. The value of eggs to the farm amounted to \$32.08, the cost of feed per farm \$18.17, and the average net profit \$13.91. In the four months, November, December, January and February, eggs valued at \$100.63 were produced on each farm at a cost for feed of \$73.50 for each farm. White Leghorns averaged 25 eggs for the four months and led all breeds in egg yields.

The highest record in a similar contest held in the state last year was made by N. P. Hollar, living near Harding, who secured an average production of 140 eggs from a flock of 430 birds.



A dust bath is necessary to the health and profitability of the hen.

Skim milk is a very efficient feed for producing eggs.

The laying hen has a bright red comb and a brilliant sheen about the feathers.

An important factor in keeping the chicks growing during hot weather is plenty of shade.

Dust baths for the fowls to wallow in whenever they wish is one way of checking lice.

Disease brought about by filth, malnutrition and neglect is a good way to make a failure in the poultry business.

In marketing turkeys it pays to have them well fattened and well dressed, so they will look better than the average.

Tame, quiet hens of the larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons, make the best turkey mothers.

The poultry breeder should be very sure that the chicks are getting all they need, for trouble and disaster follow faulty feeding.

The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants' bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

There are many advantages to a single-pitch roof on the poultry house. This type is most easily built. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all of the rain water to the rear.

But Who'd Run the Ship?
London Times Personal—James A.: Please understand that were we the last two persons on earth and I found myself on the same continent that contained you, I should emigrate.—Boston Transcript.

TALL FESCUE GRASS HAS ITS ADVANTAGES

Produces More Feed Than the Common Meadow Variety.

Only Apparent Objection to It Is That It Does Not Produce Seed Abundantly—Good Plan to Sow After Wheat or Oats.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tall fescue, an upright, perennial grass, has advantages over the more commonly grown meadow fescue, which it resembles closely. Tests with the two grasses conducted by the United States department of agriculture indicate that the tall fescue produces more feed and is in general more hardy or robust. It does not appear to be susceptible to attacks of oat smut, which frequently damages the seed, crop of the meadow fescue in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. While somewhat coarser it appears to be equally palatable and nutritious. Apparently the only objection to it is that it does not produce seed as abundantly as the meadow fescue, and the principal reason why it is not more generally grown is the high price of the seed. Because the seed is scarce and expensive it is frequently poor in quality, which is accountable for the difficulty experienced by some growers in getting a good stand.

Tall fescue has the undesirable habit of ripening its seed very unevenly, and this fault, with the fact that it sends up few seed-producing stems, makes the yield light. Fields in northeastern Kansas which ordinarily yield 12 to 18 bushels of meadow fescue seed produce only three to seven bushels an acre of tall fescue. Tests at Pullman, Wash., indicate that in eastern Washington seed can be produced more successfully than in eastern Kansas. Planted in rows 18 inches apart and cultivated, yields as high as 24 bushels an acre have been obtained.

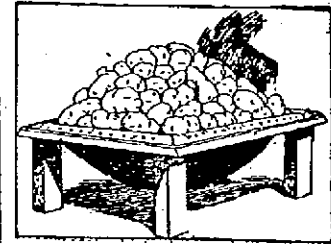
In eastern Kansas and Missouri fall seedling of tall fescue seems to give the best results, but in sections where the winters are more severe, and where there is considerable freezing and thawing, causing the ground to heave badly, spring seedling is preferable. It is a good practice to sow on ground that has been previously in wheat or oats and which has been plowed in July or early August. Tall fescue is also sown successfully in fall wheat or rye. Seed may be sown either broadcast or with a press drill, the latter method giving the best results. When a drill is used it is well to sow one-half of the seed each way, so as to cover the ground more evenly. A perfect stand is sometimes secured with about fifteen pounds of seed an acre, but 20 to 25 pounds are recommended under most conditions.

When the meadow is intended primarily as a hay crop the grass is cut with a mower just as it is coming into bloom. The processes of curing and stacking are similar to those for timothy and other hay grasses. In harvesting the seed crop the grass must be cut as soon as it begins to take on a yellowish color, otherwise considerable seed will be lost through shattering. It is cut with a grain binder and placed in small shocks to cure, and the thrashing ordinarily is done directly from the shocks in the field. An ordinary grain separator can be used for thrashing by cutting off most of the blast from the fan. Special screens are of value, but are not necessary, as a wheat riddle does fairly satisfactory work.

POTATO BIN IS VENTILATING

Material Required Includes Four Strong Sticks, a Discarded Frame and Gunny Sack.

To make this bin four sticks of fire wood, or other similar material are required for supports, and a discarded picture frame and a gunny sack. The sack is taken apart to form



Gunny Sack Supported on a Frame Mounted on Posts for a Simple Ventilating Potato Bin.

one thickness and tacked to the frame. The texture of the material is sufficiently open to allow plenty of good ventilation. If no picture frame is at hand make a frame of 2 by 4-in. stock.—Edward R. Smith, in Popular Science Monthly.

KEEP SHARP WATCH FOR CATS

Poultryman Must Keep Up Fight Against Furred and Feathered Chicken Thief.

Look out for hawks, foxes, cats and other marauders at this season. You will need to wage war all the time against the furred and feathered chicken thieves. Foxes and hawks are particularly plenty and bold in some sections. The hawk, especially the little bullet hawk, will do away with a lot of little chicks.

Jack Scores.
The whims of will-makers are many and curious, but for the pure sarcasm commend us to the British sailor who requested his executors to pay his wife one shilling, wherewith to buy hazelnuts, as she had always preferred cracking nuts to mending his stockings.

POULTRY



BETTER CHICKENS IN SOUTH

Propitious Climate Enables Owner to Produce Eggs to Better Advantage—Some Obstacles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Increased interest in poultry raising in the general farming sections of the South, with purchase of much better stock, is reported by a specialist of the United States department of agriculture who recently investigated the status and activities of Old Mother Hen in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Producers are working not only to supply the home market but eggs are also being shipped from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas to Memphis, St. Louis, New York and other marketing centers.

The advantages of the South for poultry keeping are manifold, and include a propitious climate, which enables the flock owner to produce eggs to better advantage during the winter season, while he also can make use of simpler and cheaper houses than can his northern associates. Furthermore the favorable weather conditions in the South promote the feeding of green stuff to the hens practically the year around.

There are certain disadvantages, too, such as prevalence of insect pests, including mites, lice, and in some sections mosquitoes and stick-tight fleas, as well as the blue bug in parts of Texas. Furthermore southern markets are not high-paying consumers of locally produced eggs. This is particularly true in the resort section of Florida, where for many years the trade has been accustomed to import its eggs from the North and West. It does not readily transfer this business to local producers. In addition the



Flocks of Mixed Breeds Are Giving Way to Purebreds in South.

southern market for eggs is usually "spotted," due to fluctuations in the tourist traffic.

During the heat of summer egg losses in the South aggregate a considerable sum, largely due to the development of fertile eggs. It is essential that southern producers exert every effort to produce and market only infertile eggs in order to control this source of loss. A common opinion prevails that the leghorns are particularly adapted to southern conditions, but according to the experience of the specialists of the United States department of agriculture southern poultrymen realize just as satisfactory results—and in many instances more favorable returns—from the maintenance of the heavier, general-purpose birds.

A number of failures in the poultry business on the part of newcomers in Florida, who embarked in specialized production of poultry products, are explained by the fact that most of them were unfamiliar with local conditions and started on too extensive a scale. A beginner in chicken raising in a new locality should always start on a small scale and expand his operations as he learns more about local conditions and as his returns from the business justify. For the man who is experienced in poultry raising and who will adapt himself to new conditions readily and not take excessive risks, and who is supplied with plenty of working capital the southern states apparently offer a fair opportunity.

WHITE-SHELLED EGG LAYERS

Fowls of Mediterranean Breeds Best Suited for This Purpose—Classed as Nonsitters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry of the Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for the production of eggs rather than for meat production. Among the popular breeds of this class are: Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona, and Andalusian. One of the outstanding characteristics of the egg breeds is the fact that they are classed as nonsitters. That is, as a rule, they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. When fowls of this class are kept artificial incubation and brooding are usually employed.

The little girl who inquired at a library for "The Four Horses in the Escalypus" had lots of company in that sort of blunder. A letter of Mrs. Thorne's, recently sold at auction, tells of her neighbor's maid coming with a request from her mistress for a loan of "Milk and Asparagus Lost."—Boston Transcript.

RIDDING GARDEN OF RODENT FOES

Four-Footed Pests Work Mainly at Night or in Subterranean Storage Places.

LIST OF FUR-COATED FOES

Brown Rat and Mouse Are Most Destructive—Little Animals Not Always Found in One Place or Under Similar Conditions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Of all the pests with which gardeners have to contend, the fur-coated ones are often the most baffling. Weeds can be kept down by cultivation. Destructive insects usually work by daylight. There is little doubt as to where they are or what they are doing. Four-footed pests, on the other hand, work mainly at night or underground, are wary and agile, and, in consequence, are particularly difficult to apprehend. Unless the man with the hoe is familiar with the signs and habits of the destructive quadrupeds, he wonders what became of the seeds he planted.

Among the native American animals which invade gardens are raccoons, woodchucks, ground squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, rats, mice, moles, and pocket gophers. To this list specialists of the United States department of agriculture add a few emigrants from the old world, notably the brown rat and the house mouse, the two most destructive animal pests in the world. Fortunately, these rascals are not all found in one place or under the same conditions.

May Kill Woodchucks in Burrows.

The woodchuck or ground-hog devours a wide variety of garden products; it is especially fond of bean vines. It may be caught in a steel trap set at the entrance of its den. When in a burrow it may be killed there by an ounce and a half of carbon disulphid absorbed in cotton



The Mole Is Just One of the Rodents the Gardener Must Keep Out.

waste, or by an ounce of blasting powder in a bottle exploded by means of a fuse, all entrances to the burrow being closed in either case before the gases are liberated.

In the Mississippi valley and to the westward there are prairie dogs and many kinds of ground squirrels destructive to seeds, fruits and green vegetation. They may be caught in steel traps set at the entrance to their burrows or where their runways lead through a fence.

Raccoons destroy corn in the roasting ear stage and have a curiously artistic habit of removing the edible part of a melon through a hole in the rind the size of a silver dollar. They may be caught in steel traps carefully covered and baited with meat or fish, or may be hunted with dogs at night. Rabbits attack bean vines, many vegetables, berry bushes, and the bark of young fruit trees. They may be kept out of a garden by a fence built of 1½-inch poultry netting, extending 2 inches below the surface of the ground and 2 feet above it.

Moles eat but little vegetable food, but they are disliked in gardens because their burrows often follow the drills in which young vegetables are growing, causing the roots to wither and die. Worse than this is the fact that their tunnels are thoroughfares for mice which destroy seeds, potatoes, sweet potatoes and other vegetables. Moles are caught in traps especially designed for the purpose. Their skins are valuable as fur, and find a ready sale.

Mice Favored by Trash.
Native rats and mice are outdoor animals at all seasons. Many house rats and mice join them in summer. All of them feed on seeds and several of them destroy bulbs, tubers, root crops and young trees. They may be caught in traps baited with nut meats or rolled oats. Those making runways may be caught in an unbaited trap set so they will touch the pan in passing. A useful poison for rats and mice may be prepared by mixing a quart of moist oatmeal with one-sixteenth of an ounce of powdered strychnine alkaloid.

Pocket gophers maintain an elaborate system of tunnels in the earth, which they are continually extending. They are voracious feeders and store quantities of potatoes, roots and seeds for winter use. They may be caught by opening the end of a burrow where soil has been thrown out and setting in it a gopher trap. They can be poisoned by placing in their burrows small pieces of fresh sweet potato or parsnip coated with powdered strychnine alkaloid, the proportion being one-eighth of an ounce of strychnine to four quarts of the bait.

Farmers' Bulletin 870, "Field Mice as Farm and Orchard Pests," 707, "Cottontail Rabbits in Relation to Trees and Farm Crops," and 932, "Rodent Pests on the Farm," contain full directions for combating these animals.

Most people who have succeeded in any direction of activity can trace the measure of their success to the habit of deciding things for themselves. One of the greatest temptations we have is to confide in others. By yielding to it we not only become a nuisance to our friends but keep on lowering our own powers of resistance.

FARM POULTRY

CARE FOR HEALTH OF FOWLS

Dropping Boards Should Be Cleaned Weekly—Isolate Birds With Cold—Keep Away Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week, and spray the roosts once a month with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping boards. If any of the birds develop cold,



A Clean House Promotes the Health of Poultry.

put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the cold have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them as coops by themselves or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice and dust thoroughly with a good insect powder or apply a mixture of equal parts of vasoline and mercuric or blue ointment, applying a pea about the size of a pea one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested with lice. Provide a small box in the house, partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt, in which the hens may dust themselves, thus helping to keep them free from lice.



It is an easy matter to overfeed fowls. Bear this in mind unless the fowls are on range.

Hens that are laying are not likely to accumulate fat; it is when they are not laying that they do so.

Give the fowls good dust and plenty of it. This is how they keep themselves free of vermin and well.

Hens of light breeds may be profitably kept for three seasons; those of the heavy breeds for two seasons.

Good layers are bred up and not fed up. All the feeding in the world cannot induce a naturally nonproductive hen to change her nature.

A trap nest is the one accurate way to tell whether you are keeping a jaying flock, but the poultryman who keeps it must look after the nest his proper way.

If you have made a failure of anything else, don't think the chicken business will prove to be a life saver. It requires not only brains, but an overplus of energy.

Chickens never wash, as many other birds do but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in soil. For this reason every poultry house should be provided with a dust box.

Five eggs out of every 100 are spoiled by being fertile. Producing fertile eggs does not require sunlight but the removal of the rooster from the flock after the need for hatching eggs is past.

Milk is no substitute for meat, for it is not sufficiently concentrated. It is impossible for fowls to drink enough of it to take the place of meat. When fed with animal food, milk performs excellent service.

Infertile eggs are more common among poor layers than good ones. Experiments at the Maine experimental station proved it nearly impossible to get fertile eggs from the hens that were the poorest layers.

According to his Japanese wife, the erratic but brilliant American writer, Lafcadio Hearn, "disliked the abuse of the weak, Prince Albert of the city of New York, and many other things." He was fond of the sea and swimming, "lonely cemeteries," ghost stories, Martinique and of beetles and plum pudding.

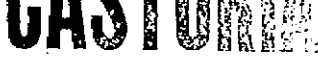
Newport & Providence
Street Ry Co.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

— 24 —

JAMES I. MESTROVITCH,
Sergeant, Company C, 11th Infantry.
Sergt. Mestrovitch (deceased) decorated for exceptional bravery in saving the life of his company commander at Fismette, France, August 10, 1918. Seeing his captain lying wounded thirty yards in front of the line, after his company had withdrawn to a sheltered position behind a stone wall, Sergt. Mestrovitch voluntarily left cover and crawled through heavy machine gun and shell fire to where the officer lay. Sergt. Mestrovitch took the officer upon his back and crawled back to a place of safety, where he administered first aid treatment, his exceptional heroism saving the officer's life. Sergt. Mestrovitch's home was in Fresno, Cal.

ANIELLO SPAMANATO,
Private, Company L, 357th Infantry.
Private Spamanato was decorated
for conspicuous gallantry in action
near Montfaucon, France, October 25
1918. Private Spamanato was on pa-
trol with three other soldiers when
they were fired upon by a hostile ma-
chine gun fifty yards in advance of the
line. After several hand grenades had
been thrown at the machine gun nest
one of the crew was seen crawling
away. Private Spamanato killed this
man with his rifle and then rushed the
nest alone, capturing the gun and the
three surviving members of the crew.
Two others having been killed by the
grenades. Private Spamanato's wife
lives in Semitle province, Caserta
Italy.



Knew What He Meant.
My three year old boy noticed all the others on leaving the party speak to their hostess, so when his turn came he looked up with a most engaging smile and said, "Haven't we had a terrible time?"—Exchange.

In our hurry to do things we often begin before we have a clear idea of what is to be done. We too often go on general propositions without studying all the facts. The result is disastrous.

Colored Garments.
Orchid seems to be a favorite for undergarments where color is wanted.

Optimistic Thought.
No man can love the person he suspects.

New York

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Saturday, July 26, 1919

THE BATTLE OF 1920

Foremost among the issues of the campaign of 1920, will be that of economic well-being.

The greatest threat to prosperity today lies in Socialistic agitation and in conflict between labor and capital. Every fanatical and illusory idea with which Europe is rocking today, is being echoed in this country by the parrots of bolshevism.

The present administration has experimented with Socialistic ideas. It will of course claim that when it took over the railroads, wires, and other private business, it was done purely for military reasons. But prevailing Democratic sentiment was that they would operate those utilities so efficiently that the public would never let them go back to private hands. The inglorious failure of this dream is now obvious, but the American people have a big bill to settle for it.

The threat of socialism is a constant wet blanket on enterprise. Business men will not proceed with their ventures and keep labor well employed, if they are led to feel that the government is soon to take over private business and dominate everything with fussy and hampering regulations. There needs to be a party in control at Washington that has faith in individual initiative and ambition, rather than in socialistic undertakings.

The business men are the ones who can best settle labor difficulties. They realize perfectly that labor must be contented and happy and satisfied, before prosperity can exist or enterprise be rewarded. If the country will cut out mere politicians, and put Republican business men on guard at Washington, the commercial interests of the country will go ahead with confidence, keep labor busily employed, and there will be economic prosperity for everyone.

HOW BOLSHIEVISM WOULD WORK

It has been shown how the production of an industry can be greatly increased, when it is placed under the control of a man or men having gifts of executive management. A run-down, inefficient, and old fashioned plant, after being modernized, systematized, and tuned up, might produce double, quadruple, or ten times as much.

There are no doubt men in this country, who by applying these methods to some great industry, have added as much to the production of the country, as if 25,000 or more new manual workers of average ability had been set to work in the shops of that trade under inefficient, unscientific, and antiquated management.

Bolshevism and Socialism have never made it clear what incentive they would give to a man like that. Under their theory, he is entitled to no more pay than an ordinary worker. But would he continue to fret his brain over these vast problems of management, if he got only an ordinary worker's pay?

Other men of less ability, but with some gift of management, may be able by their executive gifts to add to the production of an industry as much as if 10,100 or 1,000 new workers had been taken on. But no manager really gets paid in proportion to what he really adds to production. If the man who by systematizing a run down business, should add the equivalent of the product of 100 workers, he would probably be glad to get five to ten times as much as the ordinary worker gets. So it is that the product of a plant may be increased 100 per cent, and yet give only 5 to 10 per cent of that increase to the manager who accomplishes the increase. It looks like a profitable trade for everybody.

And thus it is that the present economic system, by giving incentives to men having capacity for management to do their best, greatly increases production, and places the comforts of life within reach of the ordinary worker.

CHOOSING ONE'S CALLING

The past weeks, since the closing of the schools, have seen many young people in a quandary as to what line of work they should take up. The majority of people do not feel any strong inclination toward any one particular calling. They are most apt to take whatever opportunity happens to come along: If a factory making a certain kind of goods is located in a neighborhood, the majority of the young people living near it will probably enter that factory, whether they feel any fitness for that kind of work or not.

People who have gone on to finish high school or college courses commonly have a little better idea what they would like to do. They have been able to try out their various faculties and aptitudes in various lines of study.

That is one of the advantages of

education, that it usually helps a young person get into a line for which he has peculiar fitness. Thus he multiplies his chances of success. The world is full of people who could have made a big success, if they had found the one calling for which they had a special gift. Failing to find that one best chance, they blunder along in mediocrity.

Many look for short hours and high pay at the start. Those who make this the standard of choice are doomed to ill success.

If young people are wholly unable to find any special aptitude in themselves, they do best to settle down right at home and take the near by opportunity. It is a mistake to think that a person must go away from home to be appreciated. One has more real friends in his home town than he will get elsewhere. Some day those friendships will be valuable to him. Too many of the young people wander away from home in an aimless sort of way, and become mere chronic drifters who never form any roots anywhere.

A FEW QUESTIONS

To be Answered by Those Advocating a League of Nations

Questions which those favoring the League of Nations are asked to answer are given by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, the organization opposing the proposed league covenant. Mr. Pepper's questions follow:

"Why should Great Britain have six votes in the Assembly of Nations as against one a piece for Liberia and the United States?"

"Is our guarantee of aid to France the same or a different thing from the guarantee which we give to other nations under Article X of the League covenant?"

"If the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the difference?"

"What good reason is there why the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the international voting trust?"

"What hope is there for international law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly constituted court of justice?"

"These are the questions," says Mr. Pepper, "which millions of Americans have lately begun to ask themselves. They look to the president for an answer and have got none. Mr. Wilson never answers. He never explains. He never argues. He merely asserts in a confident and attractive way that all will be well if he is permitted to do exactly as he pleases."

"One would suppose from reading his speech that the League of Nations had actually proved its seaworthiness and was making regular trips. Mr. Wilson points with satisfaction to the fact that many vitally important problems have, by the peace conference, been referred to the League to solve. In his mind, this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the old device of referring a troublesome question to a committee and then adjourning."

"Before the president spoke, the league covenant contained several high explosives which menaced the peace of the world. The president did not unload them. They are there still. It is now up to the senate. Upon the senate rests the supreme responsibility of reserving the moral leadership of the United States by making the League covenant safe for American independence."

"The greatest peace asset of the world today is the free will of the people of the United States. No international machinery can be approved which impairs this asset, or destroys it."

THE SUCCESSFUL HARVEST

The harvesting of the big staple crops is now well under way. While some deterioration occurred from early expectations, as was inevitable, it seems certain that the greatest crop ever raised is to be gathered in this country.

The assurance of this fact should stimulate business men to go ahead with confidence. With such a resource of wealth to sell to the world, business can not possibly be bad in this country in the next few years. Anyone that contemplates any sound enterprise should go ahead confidently.

Also this assurance should stimulate everyone to feel that this increased production can be maintained as a permanent thing. The farmers were asked to raise great crops to feed the world, for patriotic and humanitarian reasons. Now let them go ahead and do it again for their own sake, and to maintain the wealth and prosperity of the country. What they have done once they can keep doing.

Henry Ford seems to be about the only man in the country that pays for a thing and does not know how much it costs. He testified in court that he built and maintains a hospital in Detroit, but does not know what it cost to either build or maintain. He maintains a refuge for Belgians in England, but does not know what it costs. He is a lucky man, when money flows in so rapidly that he cannot count it. The little "tin fliver" does the work.

Quartermaster General Rogers stated before a congressional committee that the pressure brought on the war department by the National Cannery Association was responsible for the decision to withhold from domestic market \$23,000,000 worth of canned vegetables no longer needed for the army. That is the way the consumer is robbed by the administration.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Block Island Collegians, 4; U. S. S. Fulton, 3

Air tight pitching, combined with good head work on the part of Tommie Dee for the locals and "Blackie" Keelu for the Fulton boys was responsible for by far the best exhibition of the great national game that the fans ever sat in at the K. of C. Athletic Field last Sunday afternoon. From the time that Umpire Lefty Olsen called "Play ball" until the last Jackie died on the first corner in the ninth inning, the large crowd of thirty-third degree dyed-in-the-wool fans were treated to a brand of baseball heretofore unknown on the Isle of Manis.

"Gentleman Jimmie" Lahey dug up a real find in one Tommie Dee, whom he selected to serve up the horse hide for his collegians. Tommie had a rare day on the mound, although he whiffed but three of the Fulton warriors, he allowed but six clean hits, three coming in the fifth canto, when the sailors managed to bunch 'em and score three runs. The other three hits came one at a time in the seventh, eighth and ninth frames respectively. Doyle, at short, had a real field day, accepting seven chances without the semblance of a flare-up, several of his pegs to the first cushion being of the machine gun variety, nipping the runner by inches. As a whole, the team gave excellent support to the pitching department.

Sneider, who guarded the left garden, contributed three hits out of four times up, and carried off the honors in this department.

For the Navy boys "Blackie" Keelu was a tower of strength on the firing line, possessing a baffling underhand delivery, and mixing up an assortment of twisters, among them a wicked drop, and always exhibiting perfect control. He fanned six of Gentleman Jim's cohorts and issued but one transfer to the initial sack. But seven safe hits were garnered from his offerings.

Next Sunday Henry Heinze's Indians will pow-wow to the stamping ground and mix it up with Manager Herdick's aggregation in an endeavor to add another scalp to their belts. The Sailors will be greatly strengthened for this battle, having added four new players to their roster.

The game by innings:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Collegians	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	x 4
Fulton	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3

Summary—Hits: Off Keelu 7, off Dec 6; struck out: by Keelu, 6; by Dec 3; base on balls: Off Keelu 1, off Dec 1; hit by pitched ball: By Keelu 2, Umpire, Olsen. Time, 1 hour, 20 minutes. Attendance, 376.

Collegians—McCray, 2b; Doyle, ss; Shay, cf; Sneider, lf; Leahy, 1b; Shannon, rf; Willis, 3b; Benson, c; Dec, p.

Fulton—Williams, cf; Keays, ss; McLaughlin, 3b; eKeelu, p; Herdick, c; Moran, lf; Bishop, 2b; Bell, 1b; Davis, rf.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Slate announce the arrival of Albion Doyle Slate on Friday, July 18, 1919.

Miss Bessie Wishing of Providence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dodge for the month of July. Miss Wishing is an ardent admirer of horticultural displays, her favorite specimen, however, is the rose.

Tom Whittle lost the flyweight championship last week to Horatio Millikin in seven rounds at the Spring House arena.

Elmer Dodge (Good) the Mackerel Ace, brought in 18 tons last Thursday, a total weight of 410 pounds.

Captain and Mrs. Francis W. Rollins and son are enjoying an extended visit on Block Island.

Fenton A. Millikin, local tonsorial artist, has placed a new hair tonic on the market, known as "Austin's Scalp and Hair Seed." Applications free all this week.

Henry Butler and family of Providence are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Butler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Conley, at the southeast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort Wright are entertaining friends from Vermont at their bungalow at Crescent Beach.

Pilot Tal Dodge met the Fabre Liner Roma Wednesday morning at 4:15 a. m. off the southeast light and piloted her to the state pier in Providence.

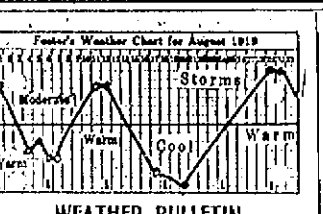
Jack Collette and a party of friends dropped into the Empire Theatre last Sunday afternoon in a large touring car and paid Manager Steadman a unique surprise.

Ensign William Earl Dodge, oldest son of Pilot William "Tal" Dodge, arrived home Sunday afternoon from Seattle, Wash., having been transferred from active to inactive duty on July 3 in that city. Ensign Dodge, who is a graduate of the Rhode Island State College, enlisted in the Navy, as coxswain just two years and nine days previous to the date of his discharge.

He was commissioned as ensign about a year later, May 29, 1918, and was placed in command of the S. P. 89, with headquarters at Newport, later being transferred to the Block Island District, where he was executive officer on the Eagle and then the Eagle.

On Oct. 7, 1918, he was transferred to the U. S. S. Minneapolis and engaged in conveying merchant ships across the Atlantic to a place off the Irish coast, and on Nov. 22, 1918, was appointed executive officer of the S. P. 294, a 110-footer and with this craft led a fleet of 18 more sub chasers down the coast, through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, and thence to the Bremerton Navy Yard at Seattle, Wash., arriving at their destination on May 6, having left New York on the 6th of February. The 294, of which Ensign Dodge was in command, was tied up at the stern of the 297 at San Diego last spring, when the latter was put out of commission by an explosion of gasoline of which she was taking on a supply. After a brief vacation at his home, Mr. Dodge will enter the merchant marine service, as he is in possession of an unlimited third mate's license, which entitles him to navigate any ship regardless of size upon any ocean.

Jim Ormsbee has sold his interests in the Juliette to Capt. Dick Olsen. It is understood that Jim will open his dancing school next month, as he has received several applications from prospective students.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent July 24 to 28, storm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 26 to 30.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 28, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 29, plains sections 30, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 31, eastern sections Aug. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 2. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The last great storm wave on my charts was set for July 3 to 11, and the results were seen in the great destructive tornado in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio. The fragments of that death-dealing tornado passed over Washington, D. C., and their angry clouds indicated that a monster upheaval had occurred westward. Indications have all the time been that September, August and last half of July would have a less number of severe storms than usual, and therefore less rainfall than May, June and first half of July. A Mexican Gulf hurricane also did considerable damage on the Atlantic coasts during the severe storm period.

August will be a tame weather month. A moderate storm period covering 19 to 28 will not bring any such dangerous storms as occurred July 6 to 11. The great rains of the summer occurred in the previous three months and are not expected to be so heavy in August. High temperature waves are expected to cross continent during the five days centering on Aug. 5 and 19. Most rain is expected south of latitude 45, east of Rockies' crest, particularly in the Cotton States.

When oats was quoted at 63 at Chicago and corn and cotton correspondingly low I advised farmers not to sell and also advised dealers to buy. I did this because I knew that Old Moneybags profiteers had set all their traps to get possession of the grain and cotton by buying futures or options secretly while openly declaring that prices must go down. They will continue to do that kind of work so long as our national laws do not prevent.

But millions of dollars were saved to farmers and dealers who followed my advice. Dealers who read my work bought from farmers who do not read it, and farmers who follow my advice refused to sell. I stand for the interests of the local dealers and the producers and believe that they should work together and share each other's profits. If the consumers could work to their united interest the profiteers might be put out of business.

The hope of agriculture lies in knowing, months in advance, from what part of the oceans the moisture will come that is to feed the eastward moving storms and enables them to make rain or snow. I know this very important matter, but the problem of predicting exactly where the rain will be deposited is very difficult. It can be worked out almost to perfection, and I am slowly progressing with it; but a much greater working force is needed than I am able to supply.

It took Henry Ford eight days to tell the jury his side of the million dollar libel suit that he brought against the Chicago Tribune.

Plants Affected by Sun.

Some remarkable variations in plant structure and color from exposure to the sun at different hours of the day have been brought to the notice of the Royal Microscopical Society of England by Col. R. E. Rawson. In flowers of the common nasturtium—tropaeolum majus—the low sun of the early morning developed yellow coloring matter, the middle sun of midday stimulated the violets, blues and purples. The color of the foliage and lobing of the leaves also changed.

Warning Had Effect.

Helen is sensitive when teased about her hair. After patiently listening to her playmates' taunts for several minutes, she became angry and stamped her small foot, and loudly informed them: "I know I've got red hair and I've got a bad temper to match with it, too. You better remember that." Helen isn't teased any more.

Weekly Almanac, JULY, 1919

STANDARD TIME.	
Sun rises	High Water
sets	sets
sets	sets

24 Sat 5 30 8 13 4 55 7 27 7 53
25 Sun 5 31 8 12 4 54 7 17 8 42
26 Mon 5 32 8 11 4 53 6 55 9 28
27 Tues 5 33 8 10 4 52 6 38 10 18
28 Wed 5 34 8 09 4 51 6 20 11 08
29 Thur 5 35 8 08 4 50 6 03 11 58
30 Fri 5 36 8 07 4 49 5 46 12 48

First Quarter, July 4th, 12:19 a.m. evening
Full Moon, July 13th, 2:05 a.m. morning
Last Quarter, July 21st, 7:05 a.m. morning
New Moon, July 29th, 1:11 a.m. morning

Deaths.

In this city, 13th inst., Marion Clayton, wife of David Roy Thompson, and daughter of Annie F. and the late Charles H. Kinney.

In this city, 19th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. T. Pitney, Frank E. Itham, in his 72nd year.

In this city, 21st inst., Mary Louise, widow of William M. Vase, in her 64th year.

In this city, 22nd inst., George W. Bacheller, in his 72nd year.

In this city, 22nd inst., Josiah K. Pitman.

In this city, 22nd inst., J. Gertrude Ursula, daughter of Mary T. and the late Patrick Sullivan, aged 18 years.

In this city, 23d inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Cleary, John Savage, aged 82 years.

In this city, 24th inst., Lydia A., wife of Horace E. Riley.

In Middletown, R. I., 25th inst., Washington Scott Barker.

In Tiverton, 15th inst., Louisa P., widow of Alexander Soule, in her 82nd year.

In New Haven, Conn., 22nd inst., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Parsons of this city.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Bees in Vermont are doing well this year and a large amount of honey is expected if present conditions continue. The warm weather and the abundance of bloom have combined to make the season one of the best so far on record.

A survey of the Connecticut hay crop for the present season indicates it is short in quantity and somewhat inferior in quality, principally because of the lack of rain during the period when it was much needed to force the grass to full maturity.

Two heifers that have been missing for three days were found tied by the legs to a tree on the Balch farm in Leicester, Mass., both nearly dead for want of food and drink. Berry pickers who frequent the Balch farm are believed to be responsible for the deed.

The bill for the consolidation of more than 100 state boards and commissions into nineteen departments, was passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts Senate after a brief debate, during which two proposed amendments were rejected by substantial margins.

When 290 striking workmen refused to accept a 10 p.c. increase in wages offered by the Wright Wire Co., Palmer, Mass., the plant was shut down. The strikers were paid off and strikers from the company pay roll and their places filled by other persons.

The biggest gathering of champions ever held in the East will take place at Springfield, Mass., from Sept. 15 to 20, when the Eastern States Exposition will play host at a great semi-military camp on its grounds to the 300 proven leaders of boys' and girls' club work in the ten northern states.

Among the automobiles which stopped in Augusta, Me., the other day, was one driven by W. W. Strong, who said that he came from Cab Co., British West Indies. His car bore registry number 1. He said there were only two cars on the island. Since leaving Miami, Fla., the party has been over most of the Atlantic coast states and driven 4300 miles.

Regarding a wide-spread and persistent rumor that 5000 men are to be laid off at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Mass., General Manager Wakeman said there was no truth in any such report. He said not over 150 men had been let go in a month and that the company had recently received additional contracts which would enable the company to keep the men at work.

Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts has signed the bill increasing the salaries of the state treasurer and auditor from \$5000 to \$6000 each annually. The bills are retroactive to June 1, so that Treasurer Burdill and Auditor Cook will receive \$5500 this year. The governor also signed the bill authorizing the use of state armories by veterans of the world war. This bill will permit dances.

That delays are expensive as well as dangerous, the high school building committee of Wakefield, Mass., has just learned. Three months loss of time in getting the building started will mean \$20,000 to \$30,000 additional, contractors and architects tell the committee. The delay is due to the fact that the town meeting refused to accept the architects originally chosen by the committee and instructed that estimates and plans from different firms be obtained.

The one remaining old person of those who were once cared for in the Archer Home for Aged, Windsor, Conn., steadfastly refuses to leave. He is Charles W. Myers, who went to the home in 1916, paying Mrs. Amy L. Archer Gilligan \$600 to care for him until he died. He alleges that his contract permitted his remaining even if the property changed hands, as has happened. Mrs. Gilligan is now in the state prison, having pleaded guilty to causing the death of a former inmate of her home.

Because his sense of humor was so much in evidence that he could not restrain himself from laughing long and loudly at a witty remark made by the Rev. H. E. Julien in the East Rochester, Mass., Finnish Congregational church, David Mehanon of Wareham was fined \$5 by Judge Washburn of that village.

Mehanon was only recently reinstated in the church, after being expelled for disorderly conduct over a year ago.

Lin ess rains become more frequent, too, the potato crop of Connecticut promises to be dwarfed, except in the low lands. Fruit trees and berry bushes also are suffering for lack of moisture, and the leaves in some instances are turning yellow. The raspberry crop, however, now at its height, is reported to have been exceptionally satisfactory thus far. Corn is making a slow but even growth and promises better than normal yield.

Alfred W. Quigg of Pawtucket, R. I., who is under \$50,000 bonds awaiting the outcome of 10 indictments issued in 1912, charging him with being an accessory to the embezzlement of \$40,000 from the United Workmen, appeared in the superior court in an effort to have the amount of bail reduced to \$3000 on each charge pending the outcome of the trial. This action was brought in connection with his petition for an injunction to prevent the Southern Surety company from surrendering him.

Quigg is in a rather peculiar predicament due to the recent death of his brother, former Congressman Lemuel F. Quigg of New York.

Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts has signed the bill passed by the Legislature on petition of Simon Swig to permit savings departments of trust companies to pay interest monthly on deposits. The governor affixed his signature as soon as the bill was placed before him. Other measures approved by him were the bill to authorize the payment by the state of \$6000 to Judge Hayden of Hoxbury and \$2000 to Representative Lester Powers of Newton to reimburse them for damage done their houses by bombs; also the measure to prevent the unauthorized possession of bombs or explosives under penalty of five years and one year's imprisonment.

Richard Billings president of the Woodstock Railway Company, announces that the company had decided to withdraw from the American Railway Express Company the privilege of doing business over its line and that the express service would be discontinued on or about October 1. This action had been taken, Mr. Billings said, because Edward C. Niles, assistant manager of the United States railroad administration, had refused to allow the Woodstock Railway Company the same increase in pay for the express privilege as that granted the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad Company and other subsidiaries of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

After six months of continuous boring through a solid ledge, the deepest well in the north country has recently been completed at Camp Winneshauka, the summer camp for girls near Lunenburg, Vt. The well is 401 feet deep and yields about six gallons of water a minute. It is not a gushing well, though as the water has risen to within seven feet of the surface, it can be easily pumped up for all the purposes of the camp. An eight inch more was used and after reaching about 12 feet a solid ledge was struck and the drill has been driven through this ever since. The water will be used as an auxiliary to the spring water system at the camp.

John J. Martin, president of Exchange Trust company, Boston, addressing the members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, recommended the construction of homes by owners of land, predicted that building materials and labor would increase in price and that landlords would be compelled to raise rents in order to receive a fair return on their investment. He warned scrupulous owners of property not to raise rents unless it was necessary. "Go ahead and build now," he said "as there is no sense in postponing construction because you may expect a decrease in the prices of material and labor. There is scant likelihood of any decrease, but to the contrary. It is the opinion of those who should know, that labor and materials will go up."

The 48-hour law for women and children, signed April 13 by Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts is now operative. It provides that no child under 18 years of age and no woman shall be employed in any factory or workshop or in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment, telegraph or telephone exchange or in any express or transportation company more than 48 hours in any one day or more than 48 hours a week.

SERBIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Many Killed in Socialistic Demonstrations.

Vienna.—Reports from Belgrade said that martial law had been declared throughout Serbia. The internal situation was described as critical. At Belgrade there have been daily demonstrations protesting against the arrests of Socialists in Bosnia. Several have been killed and many wounded in these demonstrations despite the said. Regular passenger traffic has been suspended.

U. S. SAVES \$1,279,158,000.

Liquidated Contracts Number 18314 at 86.2 Per Cent Economy.

Washington.—A total of 18,319 settlements and awards have been proved and accepted in the liquidation of contracts by the War Department. Of these, 10,101, or well over half, involved no payment by the United States, suspension in cases having caused the contractors a loss. The amount saved by liquidation was \$1,279,158,000 or 86.2 per cent of the total of the contracts.

Amusing Himself.

Elizabeth and her mother went to the city to spend the day. Elizabeth Aunt Eleanor, a house guest, upon their return Elizabeth questioned: "Aunt Nellie, did you get lost while we were away?" "Yes," was the reply, whereupon the little asked: "Then did you tell your mother a nice story?"

Exploded Theory.

There is little in the theory that you make a better mousetrap than anybody else the world will be a way to your door. You probably accept that theory. Very well. Who manufactures the best mousetrap in the market?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Anticipation.

The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient: "The beautiful clock you sent is now in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the book shelves where we hope to see you soon. Your husband, also, if he can get convenient."—Boston Post.

U. S. REORGANIZES TAX COLLECTIONS

Number of Old Internal Revenue Districts Combined Under Plan.

PERMANENT CITY BOARDS.

Action Made Necessary by New Programme and Dry Rule—Ten Districts Abolished.—Personal Little Changed.

Washington.—A complete reorganization of the tax collection districts of the country has been ordered by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. A number of the old internal revenue districts have been consolidated and new districts along State lines created.

In addition, the reorganization plan calls for the establishment of branch revenue offices in all of the larger communities of the country to decentralize the growing work of tax collection and to afford greater facilities to the public.

The reorganization was made necessary by the heavy taxing program and the change in aspect of the nation's tax review resulting from the extension of income and profits taxes and the coming of prohibition. In many instances the old districts were outlined with a view to close collection of the whiskey taxes. No change has been made since the passage of recent revenue laws which made practically every wage earner in the country an actual or potential Federal taxpayer.

In the new district alignment no change was made in the districts covering New York and New Jersey. They will remain the same with the second New York district established with headquarters in the metropolis. The new districting, however, gives every state a collection district with the exception of Nevada, which remains in the California district.

Announcement of the change was made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue following the signing of an executive order of authorization by the President. The law permits only sixty-four collection districts. The order abolishes ten districts and consolidates them with others and creates an equal number of new districts on State lines. The districts abolished are largely the liquor ones in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois.

The Fifth North Carolina district is combined with the Fourth district, with headquarters at Raleigh, to permit of the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Mississippi, which now forms a part of the Alabama district.

The five districts in Kentucky are consolidated into one to permit the establishment of separate collection districts in the States of Arizona, Utah Idaho and Wyoming.

The Ninth (Lancaster) Pennsylvania district is consolidated with the First (Philadelphia) district to permit the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Delaware.

The Seventh (Terre Haute) Indiana district is consolidated with the Sixth (Indianapolis) district, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to permit of the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of Maine.

The Fifth (Peoria) district of Illinois is consolidated with the First (Chicago) district, with headquarters at Chicago, to permit of a separate collection district for the State of Vermont.

The Thirteenth (East St. Louis) district of Illinois is consolidated with the Eighth (Springfield) district, with headquarters at Springfield, to permit of a separate district for the State of Rhode Island.

The First (Milwaukee, Wis.) district is combined with the Second (Madison) district, with headquarters at Milwaukee, to permit the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of North Dakota.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

The allies' reparations bill for Bulgaria will be from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 francs; it was learned. A decision was reached to avoid elaborate reparations provisions by naming a fixed sum.

The rejection of Italy's demand for Austria's concession at Tientsin was largely due to former Ambassador Henry White's strong influence as a member of the peace commission. Mr. White told the other members of the commission that America was opposed to any extension in China and that what Austria had taken should be returned to the Chinese.

President Wilson confers with Republican senators in an effort to win support for the League of Nations. He revealed some of the reasons which led to the decisions at Versailles.

The Polish Diet passed the Agrarian bill limiting land holders to 400 acres.

Two sections of the Belgian chamber which have been examining the peace treaty have asked the government whether it is possible to secure the protection of Belgium by the United States in the same way as protection has been given France.

Declaring that the pre-war prejudice against the army uniform was already being manifested in Boston, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in a letter to the war department, requested that soldiers stationed at the coast defenses be allowed to wear civilian clothes while on pass, so that they would not be subject to further ridicule and insult.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.



William H. Anderson, prohibition general who beat booze in the long drawn-out battle in the United States. He is superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and his trials and troubles in the accomplishment of his aim have been countless and untold. Mr. Anderson was born in Carlisle, Ill., in 1874. After graduating as a lawyer he took up temperance work and has been an active worker in the field ever since.

PRESIDENT PUTS WHEAT REGULATIONS IN FORCE

Raises Price to \$2.30 at Galveston and New Orleans in Order to Offset Difficulties.

Washington.—Two proclamations and an executive order intended to steady government control of the wheat market and to insure even distribution and delivery of the 1919 crop were made public by President Wilson after a conference with Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation. The proclamations were made June 23 and June 24, and were of effect July 1 and July 15.

Wheat is again put under a license system by the President and all dealers, with the exception of bakers doing a business of less than fifty barrels a month of flour; retailers, farmers co-operative associations and common carriers, are required by proclamation to obtain a license from the United States Grain Corporation by July 10, 1919. Everything pertaining to wheat, in short, is placed in the hands of Mr. Barnes.

A second proclamation prohibiting the importation or exportation of either wheat or wheat flour from or to any other country in the world, save under such limitations or prescriptions as may be prescribed by the President or Congress. This feature is expected to be particularly pleasing to farmers of the Northwest who have protested at length against the importation of Canadian wheat, which has been brought into this country under the reciprocity section of the Underwood tariff. A bill is now in Congress, as a result of the agitation of farmers, which provides for the repeal of those sections of the tariff.

While the proclamation forbidding either imports or exports would indicate that the entire wheat supply is being conserved for the United States, it was said that practically no wheat has been shipped abroad lately, but only after permission had been granted by the Grain Corporation. The President's action, it is believed, will have no immediate effect on prices, for in reality it cements the present prices of wheat and flour.

It will, however, prevent by the re-institution of the licensing system, any increase in prices.

PHILIPPINES PLAN DRY LAW.

Legislature Will Take Action if U. S. Law is Not Inclusive.

Manila.—The Philippine Legislature proposes to enact a prohibition measure for the islands if it is held that the national prohibition amendment recently ratified in the United States does not apply to the Philippines. This announcement was made by legislative leaders. The measure, it was said, would be an exact copy of the act of the American Government.

RANYHAM AIRPLANE WRECKED.

Chimera's Transatlantic Flight Again Halted.

St. John's N. F.—Another attempt by Capt. Frederick P. Ranyham to start the transatlantic flight in his rebuilt Mantoloking airplane, the Chimera, ended in disaster, as did the first attempt on the day that Harry Hawker started away in the Sopwith. The machine was completely wrecked, but both Ranyham and his navigator, Lieut. C. H. Biddlecombe, escaped uninjured.

The city of Quincy and the town of Billerica, Mass., Waterbury, Ct., and Portsmouth, N. H., are the communities that will receive the four pieces of captured German field ordinance offered by the treasury department as prizes for the largest percentage of individual subscribers to the Victory Loan.

LETTERS BY AIR MAIL 2 CENTS NOW

Burleson Cuts Plane Rate to First Class Postal Matter Level.

SPECIAL STAMP GIVEN UP.

Big Extension of Flying Service Predicted—Letters Which Miss Train Connections Will Go By Airplane.

Washington.—Postmaster General Burleson reduced the postage rate on airplane mail to two cents an ounce, the regular rate for first class mail matter, and placed the air mail service on the same footing with all other means of mail transportation.

The effect of the order, Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, explained, is to put all first class mail on the same basis and the question of time in mailing will determine whether or not a letter will go by airplane instead of by train. Letters in transit which miss train connections will be forwarded by airplane to make up for lost time.

It was stated that there was no guarantee under the new arrangement that a letter would go by airplane, but that persons might go to post office stations where airplane mail sacks were made up and request that their letters be put in these sacks.

Special airplane stamps will be abandoned and letters need not be marked "via air post."

Postmaster-General Burleson, in making his announcement, said:

"The successful operation of the air mail for more than one year and the great development for commercial work in the airplane in that period have taken this phase of mail transportation entirely out of the class of experimental work. The great saving of time now effected over the fastest railroad train between New York and Chicago will enable the department to make a saving in car space of more than twice the cost of the operation of an air mail service on that route. It will therefore no longer be necessary to charge more than the regular rate of postage for the transmission of airplane mail."

"The success of the airship in carrying the mail, together with the great development that has taken place in speed, in quantity of mail that can be carried and in certainty of operation makes it improbable that the air transportation of mail, whether by the government or commercial air transportation lines, will ever be stopped, but will increase from year to year by leaps and bounds, especially over long distances. The great expedition of mail by this means of transportation constitutes a service which the public throughout the country is now demanding, and in course of time will receive, as supplementing the train service."

GENERAL FOR LIFE.

March Also Recommended by Wilson for Similar Permanent Rank.

Washington.—In a brief message to Congress President Wilson recommended permanent rank of general for John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and Peyton C. March, chief of operations, and William S. Sims.

GLAD BLOCKADE IS OFF.

Urges German Catholics Abandon Thoughts of Hatred.

Rome.—Pope Benedict has addressed to the bishops of Germany a letter expressing joy over the removal of the blockade. The letter recommends that an attitude of Christian charity be taken in regard to reparations for war damages.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—The Anti-Profitsteering League, representing all women's organizations has planned to send a questionnaire to every grocer in the city calling on him to state the wholesale prices he pays for his goods and the retail prices he charges.

LONDON.—The Lord Mayor of London tendered General Pershing the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with a sword of honor.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—A request for an additional squadron of airplanes for use against Villa has been made by General Manuel Dieguez, according to Mexican newspapers reaching here.

LONDON.—General Pershing renewed his acquaintance with the military members of the British house of commons at Westminster and told them of the aid given to the American troops by British officers.

GENEVA.—Switzerland will send home shortly the last of the German prisoners interned.

WASHINGTON.—A coal famine in the United States next winter virtually is inevitable, the House Rules Committee was told by witnesses appearing in behalf of the MacGregor resolution for an investigation of the coal situation.

Mrs. Mary McCarthy of West Rutland, Me., who killed her sister, Miss Kate Kerrigan, with a shot gun in August, 1913 was released by a court order from an asylum for the insane at Waterbury, where she has been under observation since the shooting. The order of the court stipulates that she must continue to live in Waterbury.

REAR ADMIRAL GLENNON.

Saved the Life of Russian Admiral, Kolchak.



Rear Admiral Glennon of the United States navy who saved the life of the Russian admiral, Kolchak, from Russian mutineers.

BELA KUN OVERTHROWN; DISORDER IN BUDAPEST

Lander and Boehm, Military Chief Lately in Jail, Head Communist Government.

Paris.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist government, has been ousted, according to dispatches from reliable sources. In Vienna received by the peace conference.

Troops returning from the Czech front were reported entering Budapest in large numbers. Budapest was in disorder.

Herr Boehm and Herr Lander have taken over control of the Communist government.

Dispatches reaching peace conference circles from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is struggling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline.

The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Czechs and Rumanians in consequence of the armistice and to the hasty increase of the well drilled, loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000 men.

Reports from the same source received by peace delegates are to the effect that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Peasants are said to be obstructing shipments of food to the capital, which is rapidly reaching a desperate state.

Vienna.—A report from Budapest says Major Bartho, head of the military school, recently shot himself when he learned that eleven of his students had been sentenced to death and twenty-five others to life or less terms of imprisonment. Chief Justice Kiska, who is a former blacksmith, was unable to obtain answers from Bartho when the students were on trial.

HOPES FOR DRY BRITAIN.

Methodist Leader Fears Chance Has Been Lost.

Newcastle, England.—In his presidential address at the Wesleyan Methodist conference, the Rev. William Theodore Aquila Barber, discussing the possibility of prohibition in Great Britain, said:

"I think our chance of prohibition would have been good if at the beginning of the war we had made a strong effort to obtain it. We have had the magnificent results of the operation of the liquor control board, but our chance has been lost and I fear it won't return."

Miss Mary Zozzora Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Pimples

"I had my face covered with small pimples. They were sore and red, and itched a good deal so that I used to scratch which made them bigger and redder, and itched worse. They caused disfigurement of my whole face so that I was ashamed to go anywhere, and I spent many sleepless nights. "This trouble lasted over a month when a friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a free sample which seemed to be good, so I purchased a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Miss Mary Zozzora, 65 Woodbridge St., New London, Conn., July 19, '18.

How to Have a Clear Skin

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes and Cuticura Talcum to perfume. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of soap, best applied with the hands which it softens wonderfully. If signs of pimples or roughness are present touch lightly with Cuticura Ointment before bathing to soothe and heal.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post card: Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap Box, Ointment Jar and Jar. Talcum Box.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectually keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(CONDENSED) CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES

United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$5,811,446 00
Loans and Discounts	19,635,061 74
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,150,925 00
Acceptances executed for Customers	50,000 00
Real Estate Mortgages	4,454,920 17
Bonds, Stocks and Short Term Notes	23,234,874 73
Banking Houses	50,000 00
Call Loans	\$2,037,000 25
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer	7,298,312 83
Cash	2,129,338 44
	18,514,914 12
	\$75,329,741 77

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Surplus	4,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	1,472,830 32
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.	472,358 24
Customers Liability Account Acceptances Executed	50,000 00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	18,718 14
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,150,925 00
Deposits	\$3,923,878 81
	\$75,329,741 77

Money deposited on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st.

NEWPORT BRANCH

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

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FIRST CALL WAS FOR SOAP

Nothing Germans at Coblenz Would
Not Do for That Article—
Pepper Came Next.

German supplies were getting rather short when the American army of occupation moved across the Rhine at Coblenz. The population was eating a tough black bread which was nothing more than a bran mash, wearing paper clothes, and going virtually unwashed, as they had no soap.

There is almost nothing the Germans won't do for a piece of American soap. The washwomen will darn impossible holes in the doughboy's socks, mend his trousers, scrub his leggings, and would stand guard in his place if assured they will be rewarded with a portion of this delicacy. Soap makes the preference over cigarettes, chocolates or chewing gum.

The Germans have an imitation soap they provide for the populace. It looks like soap and makes a rich-appearing lather, but it isn't soap. It doesn't do the work. You might as well try to shave with the foam from their bad-tasting beer as that soap. Having no oils or fats in it, it is plain emulsion.

Another thing the Germans are shy on is pepper. A person who has little thought and it probably would be the last thing included in an "iron ration," but go without pepper three years and you'll begin to think that it is the staff of life.

Soap and pepper are to the Germans what pie and ice cream and going home are to the American doughboys. The Spiker of April, published in France by the United States Army Railway Engineers.

MARY HAD NOT FORGOTTEN

Movie Actress Tells Why She Long
Has Had Grudge Against
Robert Hilliard.

Robert Hilliard, actor, and best-dressed man in New York theatrical circles, was introduced to Mary Pickford recently. As they shook hands he smiled and said:

"My dear Miss Pickford, I have wanted to meet you for a long time. This is a pleasure, I assure you."

"Thank you, Mr. Hilliard," replied the movie actress, "but I must say your memory for faces isn't very good."

"Why?" he asked.

"Some twenty years ago, when you were playing in 'The Littlest Girl,' in Toronto, you needed a child to be the girl. My mother offered my services. I was little Gladys Smith then. You looked me over and told me to go home and wash my hands."

"No, no!" replied the horrified Hilliard. "I couldn't have said that."

"But you did," persisted Miss Pickford; "but I told you my hands weren't dirty—they were chapped. You finally gave me the job, but I took a dislike to you just the same."

"You did? Why?"

"Because," concluded Miss Pickford, "you made me go home and wash my hands, anyway, and I detested soap and water in those days."

"Well, I declare!" said Mr. Hilliard, as he arranged his boutonniere.—Rebbooth Herald.

Explained.

She was weeping bitter tears into her afternoon tea. "Oh, my dear!" she said to her only friend, "I don't know what I shall do. Ted and I have only been married six months, yet he spends every evening at his club."

"Well, don't worry, darling," said the other. "Percy's just the same. But I shall never scold him again for spending so much time at his club."

"Why not?"

"Well, last night a burglar got into the house and my husband knocked him senseless with a poker. I've heard several men speak of him as a poker expert. He has evidently been practicing at the club for just such an emergency."—Exchange.

Ants as Excavators.

Everyone has observed trees that have been hollowed out by ants, and it is apparent that their biting powers are equal to working in the hardest woods. In tunneling, ants are expert, and authentic cases are known of their tunneling under ditches and streams. Indeed, a South American ant is said to have excavated a tunnel under the bed of the Parahyba river at a place where it is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge.

Old Tradition Exploded.

Again that old stuff about "giants in those days" has been rudely punched out by the museum visitors inspecting suits of armor worn by doughty knights in the "fifteens." One of our familiar doughboys of average proportions cannot get his arms into the leg pieces, and the average schoolboy of the present day would find the "suit" uncomfortably tight.—Florida Times-Union.

ONLY FEW COLORS

Women Must Use Shades That
Are Picked for Them.

Wearers of Garments Have Little or
No Chance to Exercise Own
Taste, Says Writer.

Launching a new color nowadays is attended with as much ceremony as the launching of a battleship. Amy H. Hogeboom writes in the New York Herald. Not that there is such a thing as a new color, nor that colors are scarce. Neither has it anything to do with the dye situation, but the fact is that the manufacturers assemble each season and decide to allow certain shades to be placed on the market at that season. If you should wish for any shade which they have decided is not to be you may as well give up in the beginning. This does not happen as often as it might were the majority of the well-dressed women not cleverly cajoled into wanting the shade that the manufacturers have decided they shall want.

Allowing only a few colors out of the bag at one time has its advantages, for when the popularity of one has worn off a bit there are plenty of others left from which to select the next one for the center of the stage. The disadvantage is that as far as the woman herself is concerned she has little or no opportunity to exercise her own taste; she is almost as helpless in the matter as she would be had she no color sense at all. She may find a dressmaker willing to cut her gown somewhat as she wishes or a tailor who may tailor her in a like manner, but unless she has special dyeing done for her she must select from the colors set before her.

Last fall some one hit upon a shade which he called heuan as an especial attraction. It might have been inspired by some canon of art or it might have been suggested by the Russian dressing of the business man's luncheon, but the women wore it, and that is all they had to say about it.

For the greater part the women are willing sheep in matters of dress, be it color or line, and if not naturally, thus inclined they show good sense not to try to stray too far away. Having purchased one article in a color not approved by the color censor, for really we have censors for everything nowadays, it will be found impossible to match the color in anything else and an utterly hopeless task.

ONE NEW BATHING COSTUME



A stunning bathing costume on new lines with the knee-fitting breeches which are the very latest thing. A quite elaborate hat is worn to match the suit.

Practical and Smart.

If one must wear furs in midsummer—and it has been proved how practical they are aside from their undisputed smartness—it is by far the best plan to have a distinctly different set of summer peltry and send all the winter furs to cold storage for the hot spell. Furs are like plants; they have to rest once in a while between seasons of blooming out in beauty, and the fur neckpiece or coat that was worn month in and month out with no period of recuperation would soon become shabby and lifeless looking.

Vell's Add Daintiness.

The woman who is trim from top to toe never forgets that a veil is the last touch in daintiness for any outdoor costume. This year she is wearing one of the big-meshed veils that seem to be the fad; but just because veil meshes are so big fashion has whimsically introduced tiny meshed patterns that are scattered over the veil in an effect of contrast.

I believe that much unhappiness comes from attempts to prolong family connection unduly, and to make people hang together artificially who would never naturally do so. I am certain my father, after he was forty, did not wish to see my grandmother any more. Speaking for myself, I have no wish to see my father again.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

FEATHERS, HAT AND PARASOL



Feathers are the really fashionable trimming this season. This hat and parasol are of the most handsome shade of robin's egg blue; the feathers are blue, too, while a rosebud on the brim is a blushing pink rambler.

THEY ARE SURE TO SHRINK

When Buying House-dresses, or Making Them, Allow for One Size Larger.

Always have enough house-dresses. To be sure cottons are high priced, but if you make them yourself or buy them at a store where the prices are not exorbitant the cost should not be prohibitive. If you buy them ready made do make sure to get them a size larger than your regular size. They are sure to shrink and it is almost never that the manufacturer shrinks the materials before the dresses are cut out. If you make your own then you have the advantage in being able to shrink it well beforehand. Even then you must remember that the goods will probably shrink a little more in the third and fourth washing, so do not make them a bit scrappy, but add a little for this later shrinkage.

There is one great advantage in the all-white-wash dress and that is that it can be boiled and dried in the sun without fear of losing color. How many dresses have you had to discard or have you wished that you might discard because they have faded? You know what an unbecoming yellow green becomes toward the end of the season, how brownish the most attractive violet, white blue turns gray and gray turns brown. White cotton materials dried in the sun and air only become the showier for frequent washings.

On the other hand white does show the least spot very soon, and to the housewife who has to pay for her laundry work by the piece there is certainly a disadvantage in this. Often a white house-dress may be kept for several days simply by removing a single spot or streak as it comes. This can be done with a little warm water and soap applied with a cloth.

KODAK PURSE IS NEW STYLE

Contrivance Opens Like Picture-Making Outfit; Contains Small Receptacle for Money.

The canteen vanity bag and purse will no longer have everything its own way in the fashion field of faddish purses. It now has a rival—this is the Kodak purse. People who design pocketbooks are becoming quite as versatile as the makers of gowns in finding sources of inspiration for their patterns, and now they have turned their thought to the Kodak, which, after all, is a likely idea to work out in a purse.

These new vanity bags of colored crease leathers are made in the form of small cameras. Opening just like a Kodak, the front piece drops down, revealing a generous mirror. They are fitted with the accessories of beauty, such as lip stick, powder box, mirror and an eyebrow pencil, as well as a memorandum pad for shopping. Of course, these are the important things in the present-day shopping bag. It might be mentioned casually that they also contain a small receptacle for the almighty dollar, which seems to be the last thing considered when making present-day shopping bags.

STYLES IN NEW YORK

A blouse of bright printed silk is joined to a skirt of accordion-plaited tricotelle in plain color.

Straight-line, unbelted suits averaging 40 inches in length were worn by many fashionable women at the Belmont races.

The talk of Irish lace as returning more and more to favor for the better grade of blouse is persistent.

Extremely long fringes are used on several French imports, bringing models that would otherwise end at the hips to knee length.

Shades of brown and burnt orange are said to be good.

Silk pongee summer suits, some lined with vivid shades of crepe de chine, favor oriental lines, including the mandarin coat.

White tricotelle is spoken of as one of the most popular materials for high priced sports overblouses.

Checks Are the Thing.

Checks are in for a good deal of attention. They appear in many of the new ribbons, and some of the newest sweaters are knitted in checked designs. Often, too, a sweater is made with a checked border, and with a checked band at the lower edge of the full sleeves.

The First Silk.

The first silk was made 2000 B. C. by the wife of a Chinese emperor. Aristotle, in 350 B. C., first mentions silk among the Greeks. The manufacture of silk was carried on in Sicily in the twelfth century, later spreading to Italy, Spain and the south of France. It was not manufactured in England before 1694.

POSIES FOR HATS

Summer Headgear Trimmed With
Flowers and Fruits.

Lilacs, Wistaria, Lilies and Green
House Products Are Used—
Feathers Popular.

The old-fashioned flower-laden hat in leghorn and in horsehair straw has come back to us from out of the past, and, true to type, it is trimmed with collections of flowers in striking combinations of vivid colors. White and purple lilacs are used with sprays of wistaria, and large flowers, such as tiger lilies, pond lilies and even callas are used on the larger shapes, says Vogue. The flower-covered crown is particularly adapted to the young girl. For instance, a hat of a delicate lavender horsehair straw which shines like silver in the sunlight, has a crown of old-fashioned pinks. For the older woman, black lace is shown for midsummer—not, as one might think, in an all-lace hat, but as a softening for the harshness of white leghorn. It also is used to veil the colored flowers of the large summer hat that is stiff in line, rather than the floppy one for the young girl.

Odd materials are making their appearance in the midsummer hats. Corn husks that have been dried in the sun and hand palated make an ideal turban. They are light and, when woven together, are fashioned into a most durable hat. Softly draped turbans and brain hats, either mushroom in shape or with turned brims, are shown in shaggy felts or in long-haired silk duvetyn.

Feather hats will undoubtedly be seen throughout the summer. The uncurled ostrich feathers are, perhaps, most frequently used. Glycerine ostrich and ostrich tips are used on the large summer hats. For instance, in a large shape of thin straw in lemon yellow, four tips in different colors entirely cover the crown, while the spines of these feathers are painted in a vivid color. An orchid colored tip may have a vivid green spine, while a French blue tip may have a cerise spine. Tappe, as another novelty, is making a number of smart hats with wreaths of fruit—lemons, oranges, cherries, grapes and other hot-house products. One of the smart-



Broad Brimmed, Leghorn Hat.

est and most striking examples of new trimming is the use of Scotch thistle on a lace straw of large dimensions. And for the welcome of the Rainbow division, one designer especially created a lovely hat in flesh color trimmed all over the brim with clusters of heads of wheat in all the delicate shades of the rainbow.

BLOUSE SLIPS OVER HEAD

Late Paris Arrival Has Round Neck
Opening and Fastens Along
One Shoulder.

Something very new and quite the latest thing in Paris is a blouse that has a round neck opening and slips over the head, fastening along one shoulder. The sleeves are cut kimono style, in one with the garment, and reach midway between shoulder and elbow. There is no fit to the blouse, which hangs in straight, soft lines from neck to hip, a knotted silk cord or narrow sash holding in the material at a low waistline. A most artistic and picturesque blouse is "la casaque" and ideally comfortable for lounging about the house, but it rather lacks the formality as an away-from-home garment, although in Paris these loose blouses, almost without sleeves, are seen everywhere—in the street, at the restaurants and on the tennis courts. Sometimes the material is soft silk crepe, sometimes chiffon is used, and cutting blouses in la casaque style are of thin, white tub silk or satin, with hemstitching around.

Calico an Aristocrat Now.

Calico is now in the aristocrat class of garment fabrics, being raised from the plebeian ranks just as gingham was two years ago. Fabric that would have gone into work aprons for our grandmothers is now to be combined with white organdie for smart summer dresses. English print is hard to obtain this season.

Short-Sleeved Summer Gowns.

Youthful style dresses of gingham, voile, organdie and calico have sleeves ending just above the elbow, medium in width and finished with turn-back cuffs. These styles of course mean long gloves.

Do We Eat Too Much?

One meal a day was the custom of the Greek patricians; the soldiers and plebeians had two; only the riffraff of the population ate three. And the Greek patricians were the healthiest of the population, and lived the longest. The moral is obvious—if you want to apply it.

RICH AND HEAVY SATIN GOWN



This is a heavy, yet soft satin with a quaint piping of plaited satin hemmed in. The white dots are lawn and little French dots secure it.

TRIMMING FOR GIRLS' FROCKS

Crochet Buttons and Loops Among the
Embellishments Added to Youth-
ful Clothes.

All manner of dainty trimmings are used on frocks for the small girl. For instance, a charming model of white batiste had a narrow plaited frill of flesh-tinted organdie edging the narrow turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs. The short bodice was made with box plait effect at the front, each side being edged with a frill. Pale pink crochet buttons and loops added a further touch of embellishment.

Many play frocks take on the lines of a slip-on, the gown fastening being at the side or both sides or at the front at the upper part. A smart little frock was made of plain and flowered material. The lower part of plain material was set on to the upper part, the joining line being cut in tab form, each tab ornamented by three pearl buttons and cord loops. The neck was square and the fastening was at either side of the blouse front—the closing being effected by buttons and loops. The upper part of the frock was of the plain material.

FOULARD HAS FIRST PLACE

Fabric is Prime Favorite Among Silk
Materials for Wear During
Warm Weather.

Among the silk materials for the warm-weather frock the foulard has first place. The designs this season are exceedingly varied. The polka dot ranges in size from a pin-head to a half dollar. One very good pattern recently noted had several different-sized circles of white clustered together and plentifully scattered over the surface of a navy blue ground. A very good-looking costume of this design was combined with plain one-tone silk. The frock was simple of line. The plain material formed the body of the blouse and simulated pelerin, while the short sleeves and scalloped flounces were of the polka dot foulard. Completing the costume was a leghorn hat trimmed with scarlet flowers.

To wear with many of the charming little organdie frocks wide-brimmed hats of the same material have been especially fashioned. These are trimmed with taffeta ribbon, and sometimes faced with taffeta. Jersey cloth, both in silk and wool, is one of the most-favored silk materials.

IN NEW UMBRELLA HANDLES

Bakelite is Latest Material, Finished
With Loop of Same Material
or of Leather.

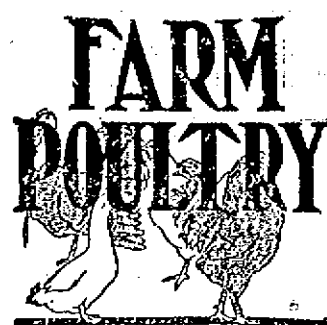
To be quite in accord with the prevailing mode, one should see that the new umbrella boasts of a bakelite handle, finishing with a loop of the same material, or of leather, which will help one to retain this accessory in her possession for a reasonable length of time. The new substance comes in a variety of colors and can be obtained both transparent and opaque, to suit the individual taste. The white bakelite closely resembles ivory or a very fine celluloid; when yellow, it is clear like amber, and in delicate green it is slightly figured and almost like jade. The round handle is movable to suit the convenience of the person carrying it, and the leather loops are attached at the lower part of the straight handle. When one has learned the value of these protective loops, they are found almost necessary thereafter.

"After July 1 won't men envy the camel?"

"Why not?"

"Because the camel has its own storage supply."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



REMOVE MALES FROM FLOCK

Infertile Eggs Are Best to Keep and
Cost Less to Produce—Send the
Roosters to Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Produce Infertile Eggs. They are worth more, as they keep better and they cost less to produce since there are no roosters to feed. No expense, education, ability, or labor other than catching and killing or selling the roosters are necessary. Remove the males at once.

White eggs are plentiful some should be preserved for the winter months, as they will be scarce and high priced. It costs but little in time, money and labor, and is so easily done that it is only common sense to do it. Use fresh, infertile eggs and let customers know that they can get such eggs for preserving. Those who have never preserved eggs should get in touch with the county or home demonstration agent, the state extension director, or the United States department of agriculture.

Now is the time to begin culling flocks. Send the roosters to the chopping block or the market. Eliminate all weaklings and deformed chicks. Get rid of the chick that stands along the side of the coop with its wings down, its feathers ruffled, eye shut, and head down. Do not keep a single chick that you are not sure it will pay to raise.

Shade, clean fresh water, clean coops, and colony houses, and good ventilation and plenty of room during



Shade and Clean Coops Furnished
Young Chicks on Government Farm
at Beltsville, Md.

the night are of the greatest importance in growing healthy, strong, vigorous birds, whether they are for meat, eggs, or breeding.

Growing chicks should have plenty of good, nourishing food. Bone meal should be fed liberally to those intended for layers or breeders.

Do not forget to continue the fight on mites and lice. They must be fought all the time in all sections and in all seasons.

MONEY MADE WITH CHICKENS

Tennessee Woman Cleared \$379 in
Five Years With Two Settings
of Wyandotte Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two settings of White Wyandotte eggs, costing \$2, in five years' time netted \$379 profit for a woman poultry club member in Madison county, Tenn.

The first two settings of eggs were bought in 1914. In 1915, nine hens and six cockerels were sold for \$4; in 1916 43 hens and two cockerels brought \$10; in 1917 100 worth of eggs and birds were sold; in 1918 the value of the flock, both fowls kept and sold, was \$315; a total of \$420. Much of the feed was waste products of the farm and cost nothing.

The total cost of production was: Original settings, \$2; two breeding pens, \$30; feed, \$10; advertising, three years, \$3—a total of \$50. The profit of \$379 was made possible because of the smallness of the enterprise and the fact that most of the feed for the birds had no money value.

A Great Record.

Gen. John Brown Kerr, who was born in Kentucky seventy-two years ago, was the hero of what the late General Miles declared to be the most daring exploit in the history of Indian warfare. In 1891 Kerr, at the head of a brave band of 20 men, found himself surrounded by more than 100 South Dakota Sioux Indians. Outnumbered five to one, Kerr and his men fought so valiantly and handled their guns with such effect that many of the braves were killed and the remainder surrendered.

German Siege of Paris. The siege of Paris began on September 15, 1870, and ended on January 28, 1871, when the city surrendered. German troops entering the city in March, 1871, and remaining 48 hours. The eastern part of Paris was bombarded by the Germans on January 8, 1871, and about a week later there was a general bombardment, in which many buildings were damaged and a number of persons killed. After the latter bombardment France appealed to the neutral powers, but received no response.

Historical and Genealogical
Notes and Queries.
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919
In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES

REVOLUTIONARY FORTS IN AND AROUND NEWPORT

By EDWARD FIELD
(Continued from July 19)

Continuing southward were the forts and intrenchments hitherto referred to in and around Newport.

When the American army, again occupied this territory, additional works were built, and these already existing were strengthened. A work was built on Coaster's Island, and another on Rose Island, armed with forty pieces of heavy artillery.

In 1781, a battery was erected on Halldon Hill, as this height commanded at short artillery range all the batteries at Brenton's Point and on Goat Island.

This fort was called Fort Chastelux "after the Chevalier de Chastelux, one of Rochambeau's Mareschaux des Camps," after the Revolution it was called Fort Harrison, being on the Harrison farm; and later it was called "Fort Denham, from some local association." General Cullum, in his work previously referred to, says that in 1884 a portion of this fort was situated in front of the Thompson cottage (between Berkley and King streets), while yet another work was visible on the "Ocean drive" near the southwest extremity of the island, toward Castle Hill; both have since disappeared.

To the west of Newport on Conanicut, was located, in 1777, the Dumplings Rock battery, having one armament of eight 18-pound guns.

No vestige of this remains. Fort Dumplings, now torn down, was of later construction, it being built between the years 1798 and 1809. At that time, a new system of works for the protection of Narragansett Bay was projected, among which was the Dumplings fort. The construction of this system was placed under the supervision of Major Louis Tossard, a Frenchman, who had served gallantly with the American army during the Revolution, losing an arm at the action of Butte's Hill. This fort is often alluded to as a relic of the Revolution, and to correct this mistaken idea this reference to it is made. South of the Dumplings tower, toward Beaver Tail, was another fort, which has since disappeared; while to the north toward Beaver Head on the west side of the island was another. This is yet well preserved and is situated on the Clarke farm; these completed the defenses on Conanicut.

Perhaps, however, it would be an injustice to omit from the Conant defenses, mention of "Eldred's one-gun battery," for it appears to have been of some consequence, after all.

On the Eldred farm on the east side of Conanicut lived Farmer Eldred, a patriot of the purest type. On his farm there was a great rock on the high land overlooking the water; here Farmer Eldred planted one of the guns taken from the fort on the island. From time to time the patriotic old farmer would amuse himself by firing a shot at the British vessels as they passed up and down the east passage.

One day he was fortunate enough to put a ball through the mainmast of one of the enemy's ships. This little pleasantries, on the part of Farmer Eldred, was not relished by the British; a boat was lowered, and a force sent ashore to dislodge the company, which it was supposed occupied the station, and spike the gun. Upon seeing the boat lowered, Mr. Eldred quickly hid himself in the swamp on his farm, and when the boat's party arrived on the spot nothing was found but the gun mounted in the cleft of the rock. This they spiked, but the company they expected to capture had vanished as completely as though swallowed up by the earth. This was Eldred's one-gun battery.

All these works on Conanicut were occupied by the British, from the time they landed at Newport, in December, 1776, until the 8th of August, 1778, but on this date, in anticipation of the occupancy of the island by the French, the British forces spiked the guns, destroyed the magazines, abandoned the works, and retreated to Newport.

Across the west passage on the mainland in South Kingstown, what is called Bonnet Point, was an earth-work called the Bonnet battery; this was thrown up during the years 1777 and 1778, about the time the forts on Conanicut were built. It was an elliptical work and can be seen there today. It was continuously occupied by Rhode Island troops.

The form of the fort at the Bonnet has, undoubtedly, been much changed since it was erected during the Revolution. Twice since that time has it been rebuilt and occupied for the defense of the state. During the War of 1812 a battery was located here; and during the Civil War, when it was reported that the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was off the coast, it was again strengthened, and an artillery company located here for some weeks.

So far as a careful study of the records and authorities relating to the Revolutionary period will disclose, the various forts and means of defense here described are all that were erected on Rhode Island soil during the struggle for American independence.

During the war, on occasions of alarm, artillery companies were stationed at many points along the shore, and simple breast works were thrown up to cover the guns, but they are hardly to be considered as fortifications.

While many of these works have entirely disappeared, there are yet enough left to recall those stirring days when a foreign foe menaced the Narragansett's shores and our fathers fought for liberty.

EARLY POSTMASTERS OF NEWPORT

The record of Newport's postmasters can be traced back as far as 1712, when Newport received the mails directly from the old country, and long before the establishment of regular post routes through the colonies. As early as 1712 Cuthbert Campbell was entrusted with the duties of dispensing the mails in Newport. He remained in office until 1721, when he was succeeded by Thomas Flowers. Some years afterwards it appears that Campbell was reappointed to the postmastership, as we find him exercising the office in 1738.

Thomas Vernon, who was born May 22, 1718, held the position of postmaster from about 1760 to 1775. Vernon was a Loyalist, adhering to the cause of Great Britain. He died on the first of May, 1784, aged 66 years. Vernon was succeeded by Solomon Southwick, who was also for many years publisher of the Mercury. Jacob Richardson was Southwick's successor in the post office, where he ably did his duty for many years. The next to hold the office was Benjamin B. Mumford, who died in office, and was succeeded by Robert S. Cranston. Cranston's successor was Robert R. Carr. In 1841, Asher Robbins was appointed to the postmastership, and held the office until his death, which occurred on Feb. 22, 1845. Judge Joseph Joslin then became postmaster, and in succession gave way to Timothy Coggeshall. Mr. Coggeshall was succeeded by the late James Atkinson in 1857, and in 1860 Mr. Thomas Coggeshall entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

AN OLD RHODE ISLAND DIVORCE CASE

In 1665 the following case occurred in Rhode Island: Peter Tollman applied for a divorce from his wife. The woman being brought before the assembly, admitted the charge. The petition was granted at once, and then the criminal, upon her own confession, was arraigned for sentence. The penalty was a fine and whipping, by the terms of the law, to pay the fine of 10 pounds and to receive fifteen stripes at Portsmouth on the ensuing Monday, and on the following week another fifteen stripes at Newport, and to be imprisoned until the sentence was fulfilled. Upon her petition for mercy the court again examined her as to whether she intended to return to her husband. This she refused to do upon any terms. Her petition was denied and she was remanded for punishment. The "beneficent whip" failed to reunite this once happy family.

THE NEWPORT HEBREWS

The Jews, who did so much to promote the interests of Newport, were seen here as early as 1677, or perhaps earlier. At that time, they bought a piece of ground "for a burial place." In 1684 the Jews in the colony, in response to their petition, received the assurance of the General Assembly that they would have the same protection as was enjoyed by other foreign residents, they being equally obedient to existing laws.

The Jews who settled in Newport were not only noted for their knowledge of mercantile and commercial affairs, but also for their industry, enterprise and probity. They kept to their calling, took but little part in politics, and they seem to have avoided both the marine and military service. They were neither good sailors nor good soldiers; nor do they appear to have been fond of books.

After 1750 the Jewish population increased rapidly, and in 1762, there were about sixty families in Newport, a number that warranted the founding of a synagogue, which was begun that year, and was dedicated with great ceremony in 1763. The architect was Peter Harrison, whose fidelity to the rules of classic architecture is seen in the Old City Hall and Redwood Library, all of which owe their correct proportions to his scrupulous care.

Aaron Lopez was born in Portugal and came to America about 1746, to better his fortunes. He soon won for himself a place and a name, for his ships sailed upon almost every sea. He owned nearly thirty square rigged vessels, chiefly employed in the European and West Indian trade, and he was among the first to push the whaling business as far as the Falkland Islands. There is a tradition that he was instrumental in bringing more than forty Jewish families to Newport.

Aaron Lopez married the daughter of Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, and at one time was associated with Rivera in the manufacture of spermaceti. For many years Aaron and Moses Lopez were in business together, and it was only within a comparatively short time that the old store in which they did business was still standing. Their losses during the Revolution were great. On the approach of the British they removed to Providence, and from there to Leicester, Mass.

Jacob Lopez was also a native of Portugal. He died March 17, 1822 at the age of 70 years, and after a residence of more than 60 years in Newport. His brother, Joseph, died at New York Nov. 27 of the same year. Joseph and David were in business together in Newport in 1734. David died at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1812. Jacob Lopez, probably a son of one of those mentioned above, died at the Smallpox Hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island June 9, 1800. There was also a David Lopez who died in Boston, Dec. 23, 1797, aged 64 years. Rebecca Lopez, widow of Joseph, was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Touro. She died in New York Dec. 19, 1833, and her body was brought to Newport. Samuel and Joshua Lopez were in business together in 1805. Samuel died in March, 1806. His wife was Judith, daughter of Moses Seixas, the merchant and banker. Esther, daughter of Aaron Lopez, became the wife of Moses Gomez, of New York, and died in that city Jan. 3, 1841.

One of the most prominent of the early Jews in Newport was Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, who died here Feb. 19, 1789, aged 72 years. He was a large importer, particularly of dry goods, and at the same time gave much attention to the manufacture of spermaceti, of which, with a few associates, he had almost monopoly for many years. He was known as "the honest man." He acquired a handsome fortune for his commercial relations were extensive, but while

his returns were often large, his risks were proportionately great. A series of losses compelled him to stop payment. When this was known in England his creditors gave every assurance of their confidence in him and offered him an unlimited supply of goods to enable him to go on with his business. To avail himself of this liberal offer it became necessary for him to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. He was again successful, and in a few years invited all his creditors in America to dine with him. That it was a cheerful party we can hardly doubt, for every one at the table found a check in his plate for the whole amount due him, principal and interest. Hannah R. Riviera, his widow, who died at New York Nov. 4, 1820, is said to have been more than 100 years old.

Of the Pollock family there were a number, and they were intimately connected with the Pollocks of North Carolina. Isachar Pollock was in business in Newport as early as 1763. His partner was Moses Levy. That year they had a "falling out," and their affairs were placed in the hands of Daniel Ayrault, Jr., and Walter Clanton, two prominent citizens, for adjustment.

(To be Continued)

QUERIES.

10427. ALDRICH — When was Mary, wife of Joseph Aldrich, born; she died some time after 1713? Joseph was born July 14, 1663, and died April 24, 1705. There were three children, Joseph, Elias and Sarah. — A. B.

10428. BASTER — Whom did Roger Baster marry and what was the date of marriage? He died in 1687. They had three children, Joseph, who married July 5, 1725; Deborah Inman, daughter of John and Mary (Whitman) Inman; Philip, whose dates I do not know; Sarah, who married Thomas Hunter. — K. L. T.

10429. RATHBONE — John and Margaret Rathbone, first settlers of Block Island, had eight children, viz: Thomas, born 1657, died Dec. 26, 1733; John, born —, died 1723; William, born —, died 1727; Joseph, born —, died 1749; Samuel, born Aug. 3, 1672, died Jan. 24, 1757; Sarah, born —, died —; Margaret, born —, died —; Elizabeth, born —, died —. Would like to have the missing dates filled in. — B. A. R.

10430. SCRANTON — What was the parentage of Mary, wife of Thomas Scranton; she died 1742. Thomas was born 1641, died 1724; he was the son of Thomas. There were four children: Stephen, Daniel, Thomas and John. What were their dates? — L. T. J.

PORTSMOUTH

Game Warden Charles B. Harrington found the dead bodies of two deer recently, which had been shot, and left lying in the woods belonging to Mr. Manuel Goularte. Mr. Goularte is in the Hospital Corps at Camp Devens, where he has been stationed for the past 18 months. Deer are very numerous in this part of the town. Mr. George Anthony, Jr., observed them feeding on his land, coming regularly to a certain lot of rye at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Once he counted 17, and they were not alarmed at his presence, but continued to feed.

Miss Ruth E. Brown of Washington, D. C., arrived in this town Tuesday evening for a three weeks' vacation, which she will spend with her father, Mr. George A. Brown, and her sister, Mrs. Newton Holland. Miss Brown is a civil service employee in Washington.

Mr. Charles Boyd and his sister, Miss Katherine Boyd, have recently had a little shop built at the corner of East Main Road and Turnpike Avenue, called Cosy Corner, which they opened for business on Monday. Fresh fruit, vegetables, and home made cakes and pies. They are assisted by Miss Ruth Wilkey.

Mrs. Josephine Brown is suffering with blood poisoning in the hand. She had an operation performed upon it recently by Dr. Stewart of Newport and Dr. DeBois of this town. Her sister, Mrs. Almira Tallman, has a similar affliction on her foot, although not as serious as that of Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Anthony, who have been spending the past three weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, Sr., started on Friday morning on the return trip to their home in Gary, Ind.

There was a large number of candidates present at the confirmation which was held at St. Anthony's Church on Sunday morning.

The St. Paul's Guild, which held its twenty-second annual lawn party, had a stormy day for their fete, this being the first since 20 years ago. Although the weather was unpropitious, they made \$20 more than the preceding year, which was an ideal day for the affair. It is thought that the proceeds will amount to about \$388.

The work on the East Main road, which is under construction, has progressed so far that it is necessary to detour at Cosy Corner and go nearly to Bristol Ferry, a much longer distance than along the East Main Road.

Watch for Airquakes.

An English astronomer of prominence has advanced the theory that there are airquakes, entirely independent of earthquakes, that are caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmosphere.

Can You Beat It?

To prevent misuse of automobiles a device has been invented that prints within a locked box a record of the time and duration of every stop made by a car to which it is attached and the distance and speed between stops.

Mortgagee's Sale

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction on MONDAY, August 12, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage made and executed by Charles Littlefield, William H. Sharpe, Silas W. Mott, J. Elliot Sprague and J. Edward Sprague, as trustees for the Primitive Methodist Church of New Shoreham, Block Island, dated the 13th day of March, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of New Shoreham, in the real estate mortgage No. 3 at page 467, the conditions of said deed of mortgage having been broken.

All that parcel of land situated near the central part of said Town of New Shoreham, bounded northerly by the highway and partly on land of William H. Mott, easterly on land of Samuel H. Brown, southerly on land of Simon H. Sands and partly on land of said William H. Mott and westerly on land of said William H. Mott, containing by estimation about three acres of land, be the same more or less, together with the house thereon known as the Bridgton House and all other buildings and improvements thereon or however otherwise bounded or described, it being the same premises conveyed to the grantors by deed from this grantee bearing even date herewith.

By order of the holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale, or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

WILLIAM H. CHAMPLIN,
Attorney for Holder
of said Mortgage.

7-26-3w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 22nd, 1919.

Estate of John H. Corridon.
AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Maguire, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the eleventh day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

7-26

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

to learn Funeral Directing and Embalming.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

TUITION \$50.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF EM-
BALMING

103 Aborn Street Providence.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	269,377 54
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	20,377 61
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	510,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds \$25.00 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	110,000 00
Securities owned, U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	61,341 73
Total bonds securities, etc., other than U. S. bonds	92,925 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,400 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	5,000 00
Value of banking house, 14,000 00	14,000 00
Equity in banking house	11,000 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	33,041 24
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National banks	97,340 89
Exchanges for clearing house	9,393 37
Treasury fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,500 00
Interest earned but not collected—approximately on notes and bills receivable not paid due	2,521 65
Total	\$701,771 35
Liabilities	Dollars
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000 00
Surplus fund	20,000 00
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	12,977 97
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximately)	2,187 66
Circulating notes outstanding	105,000 00
Certified checks outstanding	1,013 99
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	45 20
Individual deposits not collected	330,900 64
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	2,216 34
Dividend unpaid	4,819 20
Total	\$701,771 35

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1919.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM STEVENS,
WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR.,
Directors.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 11th, 1919.

Estate of Jennie May Baldwin.
CHARLES T. Baldwin, Executor of the will of William Baldwin, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution in accordance with the terms of said will, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

7-13

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 10th, 1919.

Estate of Dennis McElhannan.
MICHAEL McDONALD and ELLEN HARRINGTON, Executors of the will of Dennis McDonald, late of said Newport, deceased, present their first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution in accordance with the terms of said will, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

7-12

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 6th, 1919.

Estate of John H. Corridon.
PETITION in writing made by Harriet Corridon, the widow of the late John H. Corridon, late of said Newport, deceased, requesting this Court to make a reasonable allowance, out of the estate of said deceased, for the support of his family for the term of six months next after his decease; and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

7-12

1,000,000 Gallons a Day.

The daily consumption of gasoline and distillate by the 344,000 motor vehicles operated in California is approximately 1,000,000 gallons.—Indianapolis News.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

SPEAKS AT
NEWPORT BEACH
August - - - Fourth

under the auspices of the
Young Men's Republican Club
SECURE OUR TICKET BEFORE JULY 25
DINNER : SOCIAL : \$1.50 : SPEECHES : DANCE

NEWPORT BEACH

SHORE DINNERS TODAY
AND EVERY DAY

Serviced from 12 noon to 8 p. m.
A la Carte Service, Fish, Lobsters, Steaks, Chops and Chickens

Special Dinners Served at Lunch Dept. in Convention Hall

DANCING TONIGHT
8 to 11 o'clock
Music by NEWPORT BANJO BAND
12 Pieces

ADMISSION PRICES
LADIES 22c. War Tax 3c. Total 25c. GENTS 31c. War Tax 4c. Total, 35c.

NEWPORT BEACH

THE
Newport Gas Light Co.
offers a limited amount of
TO
COKE for Sale
at the following prices
DELIVERED
36 bu. Prepared Coke \$7.50
36 bu. Common Coke 6.50
(An extra charge of 50 cents shall be made for every 36 bushels carried to bins.)
AT WORKS
Prepared Coke, per bu. .20
Common Coke, per bu. .17

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)
Dealers in
HAY, STRAW,
GRAIN
POULTRY SUPPLIES
SALT
Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181
Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208
Jamestown Agency
ALTON P. COGGESHALL
Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 25th, 1919.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of JEREMIAH LEARY, late of the city of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY E. CRANE.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 25th, 1919.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of AUGUSTUS J. NOLAN, late of the city of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELIZABETH A. HARRINGTON

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 12th, 1919.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of TIMOTHY J. HARRINGTON, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELIZABETH A. HARRINGTON

OLD BOOKS WANTED

PAY LIBERAL PRICES
For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc.
And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, bearing material of this character for sale. If you wish to see me on my next visit, write me.

F. J. WILDER
ANTHURIAN BOOKSELLER
18 CORNHILL, Boston, Mass.

To NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE
Lv. Long Wh. daily at 9.45 a. m.
Sundays 9.15 and 10.00 p. m.
Ticket Office on the Wh.
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES